THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 78. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Details of the Revolution.

Triumph of Mob Law.

The Flight of Thiers.

Versailles and the Rebels.

Awful Scenes in Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Full Details—Drunken Men with Loaded Rifles—Women Armed—Flight of Thiers—Mob Law Triumphant—Horrible Scenes.

We give the following highly interesting details from Paris papers and the letters of the correspondents of London journals:—

PARIS, SATURDAY, March 18—7 P. M.—Erly this morning the Government endeavored to put into execution the promise that it had made daily for a week before to take possession of the cannon and arms held by the rioters of Belleville and Montmartre. The expectations of th peaceful citizens had been worked up to an excitable pitch by several proclamations issued in the name of the Government. The first of these was the following:—

Inhabitants of Paris—We address ourselves again to your reason and to your patriotism, and we hope that we shall be heard. Your great city, which can live only by order, is profoundly disturbed in some of its quarters, and the perturbation of these quarters, without communicating itself to the others, is nevertheless sufficient to obstruct the impulses of industry and of well-being. For some time evil-intentioned men, under the pretext of resisting the Prussians, who are no longer within your walls have constituted themselves masters of a part of the town, have there thrown up intrenchments, there mounted guard, forcing you to mount guard with them by order of a secret committee, which assumes to have the sole command of a part of the National Guard, thus despising the authority of General d'Aurelles, so worthy of being at your head, and wishes to form a government in opposition to the legal government established by universal suffrage. Those men who have already caused you so much mischief, whom you have dispersed yourselves on the 31st of October, advance the pretension of defending you against the Prussians, who have but made an appearance within our walls, and whose definite departure is only delayed by these disorders; they train cannon which, if they fire, would demolish only your houses, your children, and yourselves—in a word, compromising the republic, instead of defending if; for, if they establish in the opinion of France the belief that disorder is the necessary consequence of the republic, the republic would be ruined. Believe them not, and listen to the truth, which we tell you in all sincerity. The government established by the entire nation should have already retaken those cannon stolen from the State, and which at this moment menace only yourselves. should have stormed those ridiculous intrenchments which stop nothing but commerce; and should have put under the hand of justice the criminals who would not fear to make civil war succeed war with the foreigner; but it has desired to give to men deceived time to separate themselves from those who deceived them. Nevertheless, the time accorded to men of good faith to separate themselves from men of bad faith is robbed from your repose, from your welfare, from the welfare of all France; that time, therefore, must not be indefinitely prolonged. So long as this state of things shall endure, trade is stopped, your shops are deserted, the orders which would come from every side are suspended, your hands are idle, credit does not revive, and the capital of which the Government has need to deliver the country from the enemy's presence is slow to present itself. In your own interest, in that of the city, and in that of France, the Government is resolved to act. The guilty men who have assumed to have established a government of their own will be given up to regular justice. The cannon plundered from the State shall be replaced in the arsenals, and in order to execute that urgent act of justice and of reason the Government counts upon your concurrence. Let the good citizens separate themselves from the bad; let them assist and not resist the public force. By so doing they will hasten the return of tranquility in the city, and will render service to the cause of the republic itself, which disorder would ruin in the opinion of France.

Parisians! we use such words towards you because we esteem your good sense, your prudence, your patriotism. But, that warning given, you will compel us to have recourse to force; for it is necessary that at any price, and without one day's delay, order, the first condition of your welfare, should revive entirely, immediately, and unchangeably.

Paris, March 17, 1871.

A. THIERS, President of the Council and Chief of the Executive Power.
Dufaure, Minister of Justice.
Picard, Minister of Interior.
Pouyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance.
Favre, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
General Leflo, Minister of War.
Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine.
Simon, Minister of Public Instruction.
De Larcy, Minister of Public Works.
Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce.

The following proclamation to the National Guard had been issued on Saturday, March 18:—

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

To the National Guard of the Seine.

The Government calls upon you to defend your city, your hearths, your families, and your belongings. Some misled men, replacing themselves above the laws, and obeying only secret leaders, direct against Paris the cannon which had been removed from the power of the Prussians. By force they resist the National Guard and the army. Will you suffer it? Will you do so under the eyes of the enemy prepared to profit by our discords? Will you abandon Paris to sedition? If you do not side it in the bud, it is all up with the republic, and perhaps with France. You have their fate in your hands. The Government has chosen that your arms should be left with you. Grasp them with resolution to re-establish the reign of law, to save the republic from anarchy, which would be its ruin. Muster around your chiefs; that is the only means of escaping destruction and the domination of the foreigner.

General Commanding-in-chief of the National Guards, D'AURELLES.

ERNEST PICARD,
Minister of the Interior.

Paris, March 18, 1871.

In conformity with the tone of these proclamations, there proceeded to the quarters in the northeast a large force of troops, composed to a large extent of mounted gendarmes and Chasseurs a Cheval, general Vinoy himself being on the ground. At 6 o'clock immense crowds of persons assembled in the streets. All the shops were shut. As the troops approached, the people shouted] "*Vive la ligne!*" when the soldiers of the line went over to the side of the rioters. The gendarmes immediately fired upon the soldiers of the line, who returned the volley, and so did the insurrectionary National Guard. A captain of the chasseurs was shot dead, and several on both sides were wounded. General Vinoy is said to have left the ground immediately when he saw the threatening position of affairs.

The Government now issued the following proclamation:—

Republique Francaise, National Guards of Paris:—

The absurd rumor is propagated that the Government is preparing a *coup d'etat*. The government of the republic has not, and cannot have, any other aim except the safety of the republic. The measures which it has taken were indispensable for the maintenance of order. It wished, and know wishes, to be done with an insurrectionary committee the members of which, almost all unknown to the inhabitants, represent only Communist doctrines, and would thrust Paris under pillage, and France into the tomb, if the National Guard and the army did not rise to defend with one common agreement the fatherland and the republic.

A. THIERS, POUYER QUERTIER,
DUFAURE, General LEFLO,
E. PICARD, Admiral POTHUAN,
JULES FAVRE, LAMBRECHT,
JULES SIMON, DE L'ARCY.

Paris, March 18, 1871.

The proclamation has had a bad effect. The troops are going rapidly over to the side of the rioters, and handing over their ammunition. Several guns which had been taken from the insurgents at Montmartre were given back by the regular troops, and it was even reported that five new cannon had been captured by the insurgents. Barricades are now being thrown up in all directions in the disturbed districts, of carts, and of stones torn up from the streets. All carriages passing along were immediately emptied and overthrown. The National Guards in the cause of the Government formed lines across the Rue de la Paix and in front of the Hotel de Ville, and also before the house of M. Thiers, as well as other prominent points. All passage was denied to everybody through those thoroughfares. At three this afternoon the Place de la Bastile was covered with deputations, arriving with crowns of immortelles. At four o'clock, in the Place Chateau d'Eaux there were strong bodies of National Guards marching into the barracks Prince Eugene. They were received with cheers by the troops of the line.

Shortly after this Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte were arrested and murdered, in the manner described yesterday in the letters of our correspondents. At 5 o'clock barricades had been erected at the Rue Piat, near the Theatre de la Villette, Rue Vincent, Faubourg du Temple, Faubourg St. Martin, Place Blanche, Rue du Chemin Vert, and at the corner of Rue Pepincourt. Several soldiers of the line defended the latter barricade. At 7 o'clock a mixed crowd of National Guards, the Line, and other insurgents, marched on the Place Vendome. The officer commanding there ordered the men to load, and told the insurgents he would fire. After disputing for some time, the latter retired for reinforcements of National Guards. The troops, however, declared they would not fire on their comrades, but would go home, and their commander, finding remonstrance useless, dismissed his men.

FLIGHT OF THE THIERS GOVERNMENT.

10 P. M.—A report just published on the part of the government, that it has abandoned the city, has intensified the excitement. At this hour the insurgents, finding no opposition, have virtually seized possession of the city. The shops are shut, except the wine shops, which are filled with insurgents in various states of drunkenness. Barricades have been thrown up in all directions, men, women, and children working hard. The pavement is torn up. A terrific barricade has been erected at the top of the Faubourg St. Denis, opposite to the St. Lazare Women's Prison. The National Guard are forced all to work or to leave the streets. The Chateau d'Eau is crowded with Nationals under arms, vivandieres plying the soldiers with drinks. Drunken men lie about fondling loaded rifles, and others are sleeping helplessly on benches, with clasped rifles in their drunken embrace. Women are armed; mob law is triumphant.

Peaceable citizens, hurrying homeward terrified, are stopped at the barricades. In every quarter of the city the rappel is beating and the bugles sounding—the excitement general and immense. The report that National Guards are fighting in the Place Hotel de Ville is not true—merely a rifle discharged by accident. Barricades are thrown up in the neighborhood. The theatres are closed, except Palais Royal. The Municipal Guards in force, with arms, baggage, and twenty ambulance wagons, followed by two regiments of the Line and a squadron of mounted Municipal Guards, are supposed to be *en route* for Versailles. Midnight the insurgents spent in strengthening barricades at the Place Pigalle and the Place Blanche. A body of insurgents marched on the Ministry of Justice, of which they took possession, posting around it strong guards. The officials fled at their approach. At 2 o'clock A. M. several representatives of the Seine and some mayors of Paris, who met at 11 P. M. at the Mairie of the Second Arrondissement, separated into three or four groups, and proceeded to various quarters of the town, having accepted different missions. There is a report that the Government accepts the demand of the nomination of the Municipal Council and an election by the National Guards of their general-in-chief. At 4 o'clock the Government, which left the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 10 o'clock, and went with General Vinoy and General d'Aurelles de Paladines, received overtures from the Central Committee. Labiche, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, was sent for by General Vinoy. Full powers were given him to offer the largest concession. Labiche went to the Mairie of the Second arrondissement to find the members of the Central Committee. They had, however, left for the Mairie of the First arrondissement. Jules Ferry having expressed a desire to resign the mayoralty. Labiche gave chase. The committee demanded the nomination of Langlois as General Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, Edmond Adam as Prefect of Police, Dorian as Mayor of Paris, and General Billaut as Commander of the Army of Paris.

PROCLAMATIONS AND COUNTER-PROCLAMATIONS.

Thus Saturday night wore away. On Sunday morning, March 19th, the Government issued the following proclamation:—

A committee assuming the title of Central, after having seized a certain number of cannons, has covered Paris with barricades, has taken possession during the night of the Hotel of the Ministry of Justice, has fired upon the defenders of order, has made prisoners and assassinated a cold blood Generals Lecomte and Thomas. Who are the members of that committee no one knows; their names are new to the whole world. No one can even say to what party they belong. Are they Communists, Bonapartists, or Prussians? Are they agents of a triple coalition? Who are the enemies at Paris who will deliver France up to pillage? Who will deliver the republic to the Prussians? Who will deliver us to despotism? The abominable crimes they have committed remove all excuse from those who follow or submit to them. Will you take upon yourselves the responsibility of their assassinations and their crimes? Then keep with them. But if you have any regard for your honor and your most sacred interests, rally round the government of the republic and the National Assembly."

This proclamation is signed by the Ministers at present in Paris—MM. Dufaure, Favre, Picard, Jules Simon, Pothuen, and General Leflo.

Per contra, the insurgent officers now commenced their share of the proclamation business by issuing the following:—

Citizens:—The French people, until the attempt was made to impose upon it by force an impossible calm, has awaited, without fear and without provocation, the shameful fools who desired to touch the republic. This time our brothers of the army would not raise their hands against the arch of out liberties. Thanks to all, and that you and France have proclaimed the republic with all its consequences, the only Government which can close forever the era of invasions and civil wars. The state of siege is raised. The people of Paris are convoked in their comitia for the communal elections. The security of all citizens is assured by the co-operation of the National Guard.

The Central Committte of the National Guard—Assi, Beilloray, Ferrat Cabet, Moreau, Dupont, Varlin, Boursier, Mortif, Zoiner, Valette, Jourde, Rousseau, Sullier, Blanchat, Grallard, Baron Geresme, Maise, and Pourkert.

Hotel de Ville, March 19, 1871.

Another proclamation says:—"You have entrusted us with the defense of Paris and of our rights; we have commenced to fulfil this mission, assisted by your generous courage and admirable coolness. We have driven out the government which has betrayed us. Our commission has now expired, and we hasten to report to you, since we do not pretend to imitate those whom the popular will has overthrown. Prepare yourselves, therefore, and hold your communal elections, and give to us the only recompense we have hoped for, to see you establish a real republic. In the name of the people we hold the Hotel de Ville."

Here follow the signatures as on the previous proclamation.

THE PRIESTS ASSAULTED.

The following events occurred during the day: A priest was taken prisoner by the National Guards and led to the Place Hotel de Ville. Some said he was a spy in disguise. They forced him to walk bareheaded, so as to show tonsure. Shouts are raised, "*A bas les pretres!*" Some call out "Shoot him!" The women call out, "No; arrest whom you like—shoot them if you will—but not the priests. Yes, down with them." The priest was then marched by his captors through the opening of the barricade. They prepared to shoot the unfortunate man. "What for?" said a lady, standing near me. "We saw him," replied a National Guard, "standing in Rue Rivoli: he had no business there; he resisted when arrested." "What!" replied the lady, "is this liberty? Is this republican? Shame! You assassinated generals; you will now murder priests. No one is safe." The National Guards, thus tackled by a woman, skulked away: the priest, however, was hurried on, and was soon out of sight.

THE VERSAILLES EDICT.

The Government, which had now fled to Versailles, leaving Paris in the hands of the insurgents, issued the following proclamation, which was despatched to the prefects and other functionaries throughout France:—

VERSAILLES, March 19.—The whole of the Government is now reunited at Versailles, and the whole of the Assembly reassemble there. The army, to the number of 40,000 men, is there concentrated in good order, under the command of General Vinoy. All the authorities and all the chiefs of the army have arrived. The civil and military authorities of the departments will execute no other orders than those of the legitimate Government residing at Versailles, under pain of being considered in a state of forfeiture. The members of the National Assembly are invited to accelerate their return in order to be all present at the sitting of the 20th March. The present despatch shall be at once placed within the cognizance of the public. M. THIERS.

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

The insurgents, thus left in undisputed possession of the capital, on Monday morning began to exercise their rule. They issued two proclamations, being the names of their leaders, declaring the deposition of the government of M. Thiers. France, said these proclamations, proclaims the Commune the veritable republic. The state of siege is raised; new elections are decreed, and Lullier, an ex-marine officer, is declared Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. In the quarter of Montrouge, where the Central Committee hold full sway, the following proclamation was issued to the National Guard of the Fourteenth arrondissement:—

Citizens:—To affirm the Republic the union of all forces devoted to her was necessary, and you have understood it—

1. By adhering to the formation of a Central Committee of the National Guard.

2. By electing in your respective companies five delegates, who constitute a committee of arrondissement.

3. By sending to the Central Committee with a definite and imperitive mandate two delegates elected in the General Assembly of the delegates of the arrondissements.

4. By proceeding to elect a "Chief of Legion" to execute the orders of the Central Committee.

5. By joining to the chief of the legion a consulting commission chosen amongst your delegates also elected on General Assembly, and of which each member belongs to one of the battalions of the National Guard of the arondissement.

The Chief of Legion elected,
HENRY (LUCIEN).

The members of the Central Committee elected Billoray Avoine Fils. The Consulting Commission elected Sabourt, Herbert, Charbonneau, Roqueoffre, Ledreux, Dieu, Verret, Julien.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

Barricades formed of paving stones are raised on the Avenue Victoria, Rue de Rivoli, on the Qual, the Place Lobeau, and all around the Mairie. The Ceinture Railway has been cut at Charronne by order of the Central Committee. The quarter between the Faubourg St. Martin, the Rue Lafayette, the Boulevards exterieurs, the Rue de Flandres, D'Allemagne, and Puebla, is quite closed to circulation. Double barricades are raised with omnibuses, artillery carriages, and wagons filled with paving stones. The approach to the Buttes Chaumont is impossible; the National Guard retain the park of artillery they had established there. The regiments of the line, amongst others the 36th, which since Saturday morning occupied the outer boulevards of that part of Paris, have been surrounded, and are prisoners between the barricades. A picquet of the Mounted Guards de Paris were disarmed in the Rue de Puebla, and conducted to the Mairie of the Nineteenth arrondissement. Several attempts have been made to raise barricades near the Place des Gobelins, and in a small street, Rue Godefroy, between the Boulevard de l'Hopital, and the Boulevard de la Gare, boys between the ages of twelve and twnety have erected a solid barricade.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, April 3, 1871.

The week opens on a rather quiet market, the condition of trade being very sluggish for this usually active period of the year. Currency is flowing quite freely, however, and the tendency of the rates is decidedly downward, though it is not likely that any material change in this respect will take place for a few days to come. We quote call loans at 5½@6 per cent., according to collaterals, and prime paper is steady and rather quiet at 7@8 per cent., without much reference to the dates of maturity.

The gold market is quiet but steady, with a slight upward turn in the premium. The range up to noon has been 110⅝@110⅝, closing at the latter.

There is a steady demand for Government bonds, and the entire list has advanced from ⅛@¼ per cent. as compared with Saturday.

At the Stock Board everything and everybody were rampant, and prices, under a very active movement, advanced. Sales of States 6s, 2d series, at 105¾@106; old and new City 6s sold at 101⅜ and Lehigh gold loan at 88¾.

Reading Railroad was excited and sold largely at 52½@52¾; Pennsylvania was active and sold at 62½; sales of Lehigh Valley at 60; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48¾; ex-dividend; Camden and Amboy at 118; and Catawissa preferred at 43¾@43⅝, an advance. 27½ b. was bid for Philadelphia and Erie and 44¾ for Little Schuylkill.

The balance of the list was steady but strong. Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 29½ and Central Transportation at 46¾.

—The following banks have subscribed through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

Easton National, Easton, Pa	$100,000
Centreville National, Warwick, R. I.	44,500
Total	$144,500

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, Old	101⅜	500 sh Read R	b60.	52⅛
$4000 City 6s, New	101⅜	400	do	52·44
$1000 W Jersey R 6s	100	300	do	s60. 52⅛
$3000 Leh 6s gold	88¾	100	do	pf. 52¾
274 sh Penna R	62¾	400	do	2d 52·44
600 sh Leh Nav St	35½	200	do	52⅜
100 do	b60. 35⅝	700	do	b60. 51⅜
100 do	b30. 35⅜	100	do	s30. 52⅜
400 do	c. 35⅜	1300	do	52·56
50 sh OC & A R	48	1500	do	52·56
43 sh Manuf Bk	29½	800	do	s30. 52·56
118 sh Cam & Am	118	150 sh Leh Val	c&p 60	
100 sh Reading R	52⅜			

NAHR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅝	11.22 A. M.	110⅝
10·10 "	110⅝	11·48 "	110⅝
10·21 "	110⅝	11·44 "	110⅝
10·40 "	110⅝	11·45 "	110⅝
10·50 "	110⅝	11·50 "	110⅝
10·52 "	110⅝	12·00 M	110⅜
11·00 "	110⅝	12·05 P. M.	110⅜
11·20 "	110⅝		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1867, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 109@109¼. Gold, 110⅜@110⅞. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curcy 6s, 115¼@115¾. Market steady.

—We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of March, 1871:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$325,542 61
Silver deposits and purchases	303,234 51
Total deposits	$628,777 12

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	24,925	$498,500·00
Eagles	1,630	16,300·00
Half Eagles	2,830	14,150·00
Three Dollars	1,330	3,990
Quarter Eagles	5,360	13,375·00
Quarter Eagles	3,930	3,930·00
Fine Bars	....	25,051·72
Total	39,995	$575,296·72

SILVER.

Dollars	140,100	$140,100·00
Half-dollars	10,400	5,200·00
Quarter Dollars	400	100·00
Dimes	10,150	1,015·00
Half Dimes	400	20·00
Three-cent Pieces	3,800	114·00
Total	165,250	$146,549·00

NICKEL.

Five-cent Pieces	70,000	$3,500·00
Three-cent Pieces	180,000	3,900·00
Total	200,000	$7,400·00

BRONZE.

One-cent Pieces	1,080,000	$10,800·00
Two-cent Pieces	180,000	3,600·00
Total	1,260,000	$14,400·00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	39,995	$550,245·00
Gold Bars	....	25,051·72
Silver Coinage	165,250	146,549·00
Base Coinage	1,460,000	21,800·00
Total No. of Pieces	1,665,245	$743,645·72

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 3.—Bark—In the absence of further sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The Flour market is without change of special note. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $7·25@8. Rye Flour sells at $5·50@5 62½.

The Wheat market is somewhat firmer, but there is not much activity. Sales of Indiana red at $1·65@1·68; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $1·65@1·68; and 400 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms. Rye may be quoted at $1·05. Corn is dull and drooping. 4000 bushels sold at 80@81c. for yellow and 78½@80c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 67@68c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is quiet at 92½@93c. for Western ironbound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 3.—The market for Beef Cattle was rather dull to-day, but prices generally were well maintained. We quote choice at 9@9½c., fair to good at 7½@8½c., and common at 4½@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 1963 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
85 Owen Smith, West Va., 8@9½.
30 R. Maynes, Lancaster county, 7@8½.
78 A. Christy, Western and Lancaster co., 8@9.
36 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
55 John McArole, Western, 7@8½.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7@8.
75 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 7@9.
28 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@8½.
56 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@9.
120 James McFillen, Jr., Western, 7½@8½.
90 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7½@9.
216 J. J. Martin & Co., Lancaster co., 7@9.
60 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8½@9.
50 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@8½.
134 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co. 7½@9.
100 D. Smyth & Bros., Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
60 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6½@8½.
54 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 8@8½.
25 H. Chain, Western 6@7½.
46 James Clemson, Lancaster county, 7½@8½.
50 Gus. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
90 Hope & Levi, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
18 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@8.
42 Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., 7@8.
42 L. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
30 Kimble & Alexander, Lancaster co., 7½@9.
30 E. & L. Chandler, Chester co., 6@9.
20 L. Horne, Lancaster co., 4@5½.
25 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 7@8½.
45 L. Leavenstine & Co., Montgomery co., 6@7.

Cows and Calves were in steady request, and 200 head sold at $40@65.

Sheep were firm and fairly active at 6½@8c. for woolled, and 5@6½c. for sheared. Receipts, 10,000 head.

The offerings of Hogs were more liberal, but prices were steady. Sale of 5000 head at $9·50@10 for slop and $11@11·50 for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....49 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....6

SUN RISES..... 5·41 | MOON SETS..... 4·59
SUN SETS..... 6 26 | HIGH WATER.....

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 3.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Charlestown, Sinnickson & Co.
Sloop Seal, Ballenger, Bridgeton, do.
Barge Lark, Rourke, New York, do.
Barge H. J. O'Kane, O'Kane, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harmer, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Nevada, Grumley, from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr D. R. Burton, Moore, 3 days from Milton, Del., with grain and wood to John L. Redner.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Simmons, 7 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.
Schr America, Paul, from Alexandria, with grain to Rogers & Co.
Schr Ida L. Pearse, from Boston, with mdse. to Allen & Co.
Schr S. Gilman, Kelly, from Portland, with mdse. to Allen & Co.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Watson Mason & Sons.
Schr Charm, Starr, from Alexandria, Va., with hoop-poles to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Brigs Goldfinder, from Matanzas; Hattie S. Bishop and E. P. Sweet from Cardenas, arrived yesterday, are consigned to Messrs. E. C. Knight & Co., not to Knight & Sons.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 1.—8 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

William Walker, with slab iron; Maggie, with blue stone; and City of Boston, with pipe, all for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Russian, James Roche, C. F. Nagle, Vincent, G. B. Early, M. Elliott, H. Barclay, C. F. Livermore, and M. Glenn, all with coal for New York.

G. H. Stewart, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 3.—The L. M. Norton, with coal, for New York, left on Saturday. L. S. C.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Revolution

The Fighting of Yesterday.

Shooting of Rebel Prisoners.

Traitorous Government Troops.

The San Domingo Report.

No Action to be Taken at Present.

FROM EUROPE.

Rebel Prisoners Shot.

LONDON, April 3.—The Government troops have shot their prisoners as rebels.

The Popular Indignation

against the Versailles Government is terrific. The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles.

Traitorous Government Troops.

The despatches report that the 74th Regiment of the Line came to Paris on Saturday and fraternized with the Nationals.

Victoria and Napoleon.

LONDON, April 3—6·30 A. M.—Queen Victoria visits Napoleon at Chiselhurst to-day.

Fighting Between the Regulars and the Communists.

PARIS, April 2—Evening.—A serious engagement occurred this morning between the Government troops and the Communists. About two thousand National Guards marched on Courbevoie, and were met by the gendarmes and Gardes Forestiers. The captain of the latter galloped up, waving his cap, intending to address the Communists, when a Zouave with that body shot him dead.

A General Action

followed, in which the gendarmes took five prisoners over 76 years of age, who were shot immediately.

The Guns of Fort Valerien

swept the road, and the Communists fled. Twenty-five insurgents were killed and many wounded. The engagement was over at 1 o'clock. The National Guards still hold Porte Maillot. Battalions of artillery are hurrying up,

The Rappel is Beating,

and the ramparts are being manned. The greatest excitement prevails.

The Crisis at Hand.

VERSAILLES, April 2—Evening.—The crisis is at hand. Two batteries are in motion on the Paris road, and the ambulances are all ready.

Abdication of Prince Charles of Roumania.

LONDON, April 3.—A despatch from Bucharest says Prince Charles has postponed the abdication of the throne of Roumanie until the result of the elections for the Chambers is known.

The Italian Chambers.

FLORENCE, April 3.—The Italian Chambers adjourned until the 12th inst.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¾. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 43.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—U. S. 5-20 bonds closed at 96¾@96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7¾@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. The sales today are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 3—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 92¾. Stocks dull. Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 41¾.

FROM WASHINGTON

The San Domingo Report.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The report of the San Domingo Commissioners is not yet ready to be sent to Congress. So far from the President pressing the question of annexation, as still asserted by some newspapers, he will in his brief message transmitting the report to Congress recommend that no action be taken during the present session.

Government Weather Rehort.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 3, 1871—10 30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The pressure, which was high on Sunday morning on the gulf, has varied somewhat, with clear weather. The low pressure of Sunday morning in the extreme northwest has moved to the southeast, developing into a storm, which is now central between Lakes Huron and Ontario. Brisk and high winds have been experienced in and north of the Ohio Valley. Cloudy and threatening weather now succeeds on the middle Atlantic coast, the pleasant weather of Sunday. The barometer continues falling, with inbreased cloudiness on the Pacific coast and rising in the extreme northwest.

Probabilities—It is probable that clear and clearing-up weather will be experienced on the upper lakes; falling weather on the lower lakes; threatening and falling weather on the East Atlantic, and partially cloudy weather on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

ANOTHER BUBBLE BURST.

The Collapse of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company—How to Run an Institution into the Ground—$100,000 Lost.

On Saturday afternoon Judge Cardozo, on petition of Attorney-General Champlain, granted an order appointing William M. Tweed, Jr., receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of this city, on giving a bond with two sureties in $5000. The bond was executed by J. P. Cummings and William Edleston, and Mr. Tweed took possession of the assets of the company. This action did not take the public altogether by surprise. The *Insurance Times* of February called the attention of the public and of Superintendent Miller to the alarming condition of this company, and demanded a searching investigation into its affairs. It is no doubt due to the exposure of the *Insurance Times* that two commissioners were appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. The report of these commissioners to the Attorney-General showed that the assets of the company were but $230,058 29, while its liabilities, including capital stock ($250,000), were $415,478 40; or, in other words, that its capital stock had been impaired to the extent of $165,420 11.

The general law relating to insurance provides that when it shall appear to the Attorney-General, by report of the Comptroller (now the Insurance General Superintendent), that the losses of any insurance company shall have diminished its capital 25 per cent., he shall have the right to cause the affairs of the company to be wound up unless within sixty days the stockholders shall make good the deficiency. According to the above report the capital stock of the Commonwealth Company has been diminished nearly 75 per cent.

As shown by the company's sworn exhibit to the State Insurance Department, January 1, 1871, the impairment of capital was $38,248·40, or over 15 per cent. The gross assets of the company were then put down at $320,048·53, but reduced to a cash basis they would not have netted over $282,349. Included in these assets were the following items: Cash in the company's office, $13,940·17; cash in bank only $3501·72; gross premiums in due course of collection, $29,292·93, being over 15 per cent. of the net premiums for the whole year; judgments, $8153 62, which has done duty under the same head for four annual statements; office furniture, $5000. Its liabilities were placed at $25,665·95 for unpaid losses, and $82,631·17 for reinsurance of outstanding risks—in all, $108,-297·12. Taking the company's sworn exhibit, and reducing its assets to a cash basis, the impairment of capital was, on January 1, $75,948·06, or over 30 per cent.

The cause of the disaster to the company is the losses which it has sustained for the past two years. In 1869 its expenditures were $318,-323·34, and its income only $304,858 98, showing a loss of $13,464·36. In 1870 the expenditures were $315,654·10, and the income only $214,-909·47—a loss of $100,744·63. How long a company with its capital stock impaired over thirty per cent. could stand losses and expenses to the extent of 150 per cent. a year is a problem that could soon be solved.

Mr. Tweed was busy on Saturday afternoon examining the assets of the company. It is rumored that the deficit will be made good by the stockholders, and the company placed upon its legs again. Mr. George T. Haws is President of the company, and Mr. D. M. Doughty Secretary.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Paxson's Charge—a Review of Criminal Matters in the City—The Crime of Drunkenness.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In opening the April term of the court this morning, his Honor Judge Paxson appointed Henry A. Styles, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury, and then proceeded to deliver a lengthy and instructive charge.

After referring to the administration of justice in a great city like Philadelphia, and the true objects of punishment, Judge Paxson said:

"In looking back over the statistics of the past year, I am glad to be able to say that there is nothing to indicate any increase of crime in this community. On the contrary, the indications are reasonably satisfactory that there has been a decrease thereof. It is, of course, unsafe to draw general deductions from the statistics of a single year; but a comparison of the commitments to the County Prison for the year 1870 with the commitments for several preceding years exhibits a gratifying result. I learn from the twenty-fourth annual report of the inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, recently published, that the total number of commitments to that institution for the year 1870 was 15,288, and that the number for the four preceding years was as follows:—

In 1869	18,365
In 1868	17,620
In 1867	18,575
In 1866	19,746

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AT THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Nation.

We had a discussion last June with the Charleston (S. C.) *Daily Republican*, the official and leading radical paper of the State, about the character of the State government. We said a great many unpleasant things about the State Legislature and State officers. We accused them of gross ignorance and dishonesty, and made open proclamation of our belief that such a government as they were carrying on could not possibly last, and that it was in its very constitution an offense against civilization. We challenged the *Republican* to tell us how many of the State legislators could read the "Pilgrim's Progress" intelligently, it being, perhaps, the easiest reading in the English language, and they being the lawgivers of a large and wealthy commonwealth, beset by some of the gravest social and political problems. It did not dare to answer the question; but treated us, in reply, to one of the usual bursts of rhetoric about the negro members of the Legislature (a majority, we believe) having had a progress of their own "quite similar to Bunyan's," and so on, and informed us that "dozens and dozens" of them could write far better articles about South Carolina politics than had ever appeared in the *Nation*.

We said, in reply to this sort of talk, that we were among the number of those who advocated the extension of the franchise to the blacks as a means of protection, and as a sign of their equality before the law, and that we believed that this would in the long run have proved sufficient for their protection. It would have furnished the whites with a powerful reason for conciliating them and treating them kindly, and would have, in all probability, prevented the appearance of race lines in party politics — perhaps one of the greatest misfortunes that can happen a community — and it would not have excluded from the service of the State the great number of educated, experienced, and honest native whites which every Southern State contains, and with whose service no Southern State can safely dispense. They are "ex-Rebels," but they are not thieves. They have owned slaves, and revolted in defense of slavery; but they are influential, economical, and trustworthy in the management of State affairs, and it was of the first importance not only to the negro, but to the whole Union, that, during the transitional or reconstructive period following the war, they should neither be driven into hostility to the local government nor prevented from giving it the benefit of their experience and ability.

Nothing would satisfy the hot-headed majority in Congress, however, but to drive these men into private life, and hand over the Government to ignorant negroes and worthless Northern adventurers; and the pretext on which this was done was, that this was the only way in which the blacks and the Unionists could be protected in the enjoyment of their lives and property and in the exercise of the franchise. It was quite useless to point out what anybody's experience of human nature might have told him, even if he knew nothing of the lessons of history, how futile any such expectation was. The whole American system of government and society is based upon equality, conciliation, and compromise. Everybody is allowed to vote—even the foreign rabble of this city—not because people believe their voting does no mischief, but because their exclusion from the franchise, by exasperating an embittering them, would do more. The very execution of the laws in a country where all the officers of the law are drawn from the body of the people and return to it, and where the Government has no armed force at its disposal, depends on the general sympathy of the community with the legislation and its respect for the legislators. In all that relates to the government of his own State, these truths are familiar as household words to every man at the North. Anybody who proposed here to disfranchise even "Reddy the Blacksmith" because he was a "bad man," and vexed his neighbors, and was disposed to knock people down on their way to the polls, would be laughed at. Nevertheless, an expedient which, proposed as a remedy for grave political evils in any State in the North, would excite laughter, and does excite laughter, when the well-known "educated American" who has "lived long in Paris" ventures to hint at it, was solemnly applied to the whole South at the close of the war.

The American remedy for bad government is to give the government the largest possible popular basis, and let the majority get out of their difficulties as best they can; but the remedy applied in the South was a feudal one, and consisted in sifting the population, and letting nobody take part in the government who could not give proof of what the Puritans called "constant good affection." The republican cure for discontent is to call the malcontents into the council-chamber and hear what they have to say, and try to soothe and conciliate them—in short, to treat them as brethren. The monarchical remedy is to shoot them down, or lock them up, or impose disabilities on them till they "repent" or confess they have done wrong, and promise to do better—till, in short, they kiss the rod or lick the dust. Every American is familiar with the former, and has always practised it in politics and business and society; nevertheless, the very first occasion on which the country was called on to deal with discontent on a great scale, the monarchical remedy was resorted to, and the republican one unhesitatingly thrown aside as worthless, and everybody denounced as "unpatriotic" who said a word in its favor. Everybody knows, too, what a misleading thing faction is, and how apt intense personal feeling is to cloud the judgment, and yet we see Congress listening with deep attention and respect to the opinions of the frantic Unionists and colored men who come up hot from internecine contests with their neighbors as to what ought to be done with the South—and their opinions, of course, all run in the same direction; their enemies ought to be kept down with the strong hand, and cowed and humiliated—a process we should all of us like to see performed on our enemies, but to which in sensible communities we are not treated.

One other curious departure from democratic doctrines has been displayed in our mode of dealing with the South. The democratic theory of human nature is that it is, on the whole and at bottom, good; and that for social and political purposes you cannot do better than trust to its instincts, and that, where it has shown itself in a bad light, it has been due to the corrupting or maddening influence of oppression. But during the war—as was not wonderful—the belief sprung up that human nature among slaveholders and rebels was hopelessly and incurably depraved, and that the usual reformatory influences might be brought to bear on it in vain; and that the only arguments of any value in dealing with men who approved of human bondage, or bore arms against the United States, were the halter and the prison and the test-oath. That this opinion should have held its ground during the heat of the Rebellion was not surprising; that it should be allowed to influence the policy of the United States in dealing with so weighty a question as the pacification of the South six years after the war is over, is, we do not hesitate to say, discreditable to our good sense. Southern human nature is like other human nature. It is affected in just the same way by the same influences. It loves life and ease and security, is grateful for kindness, expands under confidence, rejoices in the growth of civilization, and is maddened by injustice or hostility—not, perhaps, in all cases in the same degree as Northern human nature, but in some degree; and when we say this, we furnish the key to the Southern problem. Slavery is a bad thing, and rebellion is a bad thing; but, were they twice as bad, they could not convert Southern white men into fiends. They may have rendered them exceptionally difficult for Northern men to deal with, but this is no excuse for refusing to deal with them by the ordinary methods.

These were all *a priori* arguments when used five years ago; they have now been justified by actual experiment. The proscriptive system for the protection of life and property at the South has been tried and has totally failed. The disaffected have not grown good, and learned to love the blacks; they have grown worse, and have taken to killing the blacks wholesale, and society is on the brink of disorganization in several States. The remedy is still the same. We must still, if we would end confusion, resort to the method to which we should have resorted five years ago; we must hand the Government over to the people, and let the persons who have most influence and knowledge and are most trusted by that portion of the community whose co-operation is most necessary to the proper conduct of the Government, administer it if they will, and as best they can. The notion that any permanent good can come of martial law or proscription, or that they prepare the way for anything but more martial law and more proscription, is a dangerous and monstrous delusion, and we are glad to have another opportunity of denouncing it, in the certainty that if allowed to govern our present policy at the present crisis, the next five years will illustrate its folly still more strikingly than the last five years have illustrated it.

As to its results during the last five years, we shall cite as a witness our old friend, the Charleston *Daily Republican*, whose present plight ought to be a warning to unscrupulous party organs everywhere. The solemn confessions it is compelled to make now, at the eleventh hour, in the presence of the misery and disorder into which its friends have plunged the State, is as striking an exposure as we have yet seen of the mendacity and charlatanry by which the work of reconstruction at the South has been thus far, though we hope not fatally, hindered. It thus enumerates the evils from which the State has been suffering, and which furnish excuses to the Ku-klux:—

"1. In our State the superiority of numbers threw the Government almost absolutely into the hands of the colored citizens. The late slaves practically ruled their late masters. This was a calamity. It was a repetition of the old curse of South Carolina, namely, the ruling of one race by another. True, slavery had been abolished, but there are sometimes oppressions in the name of liberty, and these real oppressions, and fancied oppressions too, the whites keenly felt.

"2. The evil will be seen to be greater if we look at the real condition of the colored people as they emerged from slavery. Their training had certainly not been of a kind to make them statesmen. We speak of the great body of the colored people. We speak kindly. There are men among them well up in statecraft, but the colored people, as a people, were not only untrained in the schools, but untrained in the commonest matters of politics and government. They were ignorant and misled. Their political instincts were, it is true, in the right direction, that is, on the side of liberty; but they had to trust some one as a leader, and unfortunately they too often trusted the veriest scoundrels simply because these pretended to bear the dear name of Republican. The Republican party had given to them liberty, and they were grateful to that great party for that great work, and implicitly trusted those who bore the standard of that party. They are learning wisdom in this matter, learning that some wolves go about dressed up as sheep."

After, however, complimenting the negroes on their social advance, it goes on to say:—

"But that they have made great mistakes must be admitted. They undertook too much. They were not fitted to do everything in ruling South Carolina. And demagogues led them not only to believe that their late masters were in every case their foes, and therefore to be excluded from every office, but also led them into the fatal blunder of putting men in office simply because they were colored. This matter of color has had much to do with our politics. In the last election many of the men elevated to office were placed there for this one simple reason, that they were colored. Some of these had no fitness whatever for office.

"3. Corrupt and incompetent officers. This we have too often admitted and condemned to need to give a fresh admission and condemnation now. The evil is of startling magnitude. It only affects the Legislature, but through other ranks, down to trial justices, etc.

"4. Heavy taxation, in part made necessary by bad measures passed by the Legislature.

"5. The militia, so organized that, as claimed, the whites have not the same advantages as the colored people."

Speaking of the Governor's appointees, it says some of them "had better hammer stone in the penitentiary" than hold office; and speaking of the elected officers, it says "many are ignorant or degraded, and altogether sold to the devil."

We might be told that phenomena like these may be witnessed in New York, which is true. But in New York no one is disfranchised, and we may add that, were decent people in New York hot-blooded, like the same class in South Carolina, and did they believe, as the South Carolinians do, that Ku-kluxing would work reform, they would be busy at it day and night, and many a hardened ruffian would be yelling for Federal troops to save him from the consequences of his villany.

We say deliberately, too, that we believe a community which sits down, as we do, under some of the evils from which we here suffer and of which we hear every day, is doubtless wiser than the South Carolinians, but it is very doubtful whether it is healthier in spirit. We seek neither to defend nor palliate Ku-kluxes, but we cannot allow the persons who sow the seeds from which Ku-kluxery naturally springs to throw the whole blame on the men who engage in it.

SPAIN.

From the London Saturday Review.

The King of Spain, whose election in the midst of the great war attracted but little attention in Europe, has already received ample warning of the troublesome character and insecurity of his position. The first tidings which met him on his arrival in Spain announced the murder of the Prime Minister who had selected him for the throne; and after an interval of a few weeks Senor Zorrilla, who headed the deputation to Florence, has narrowly escaped assassination. Both crimes probably proceeded from zealots of the ultra-Republican party; but the King has not even the consolation of relying on the support of a united conservative majority. Spain is not the only country which is divided by factions, or occasionally embarrassed by unprincipled coalitions; but nowhere else is opposition to the existing Government so habitually regarded as a sufficient bond of union among those who are nevertheless divided by mutual enmities. At present differences of political opinion are further complicated by dynastic preferences; and yet the respective adherents of three or four rival pretenders combine with the implacable adversaries of monarchy to weaken or overthrow the existing Government. The Ministers have themselves to blame for an imprudent act which has caused just discontent to several chiefs of the army. An unnecessary order that all general officers should take an oath of allegiance to the King has been disobeyed by important members of all the malcontent parties. The objections to all promissory oaths apply with comparatively little force to the military oath which since Roman days has been used in almost all armies. No ceremony of the kind ever impeded mutiny, conspiracy, or treason; but tests, if they are in any case useful or justifiable, would seem to be appropriate methods of enforcing the duty of military obedience. A soldier is bound to be faithful, not only to the abstract State, but to its actual rulers; and if he affects to question the title of the reigning sovereign he may be justly punished or dismissed; but in Spain it might have been prudent to connive at hesitating loyalty, instead of forcing it to assume the form of disaffection. It is notorious that the generals of the Spanish army are politicians and partisans, and some of them had the strongest personal reasons for disliking the elevation to the throne of an Italian prince. After a time some of them might have been won over, and the King would have been better able to judge of his own ability to compel unwilling allegiance.

The Ministerial order was probably obeyed by the generals whose fidelity was already assured, but those who had disapproved of the election of King Amadeo took the opportunity of expressing their hostility by a unanimous refusal. By a singular indiscretion the order was so framed as to include the Duke of Montpensier, who holds the honorary rank of Captain-General. It was at least indelicate to exact an oath from a prince who had recently been a formidable candidate for the Crown. The Duke of Montpensier has no legal or moral right to supplant the present King, but as long as the maintenance of the new dynasty is doubtful he may reasonably decline to compromise himself by a personal act of adhesion.

It would have been judicious either to accept the excuse which was founded on the peculiar nature of his military rank, or to deprive him of his titular dignity; but the Government unwisely ordered him to report himself at the Balearic Isles, offering him at the same time a passage in a man-of-war. The Duke of Montpensier replied that, while he would not refuse to comply with even an irregular order, he would not put the country to the expense of conveying him to his place of exile. General Blaser, once Minister of War to Isabella II, General Calonge, and the Count of Cheste, who followed the Queen into France, and General Novaliches, who commanded her army at the battle of Alcolea, have received a similar order. They are all out of employment, though their names remain on the army list, and they find a plausible pretext for refusing the oath in the absence of any constitutional provision on the subject. As General Blaser contends in his answer to the Minister of War, the King is required to swear obedience to the Constitution; but no law provides that either civilians or soldiers shall swear allegiance to the King. It matters little whether or not the legal objection is well founded, if it is sufficiently plausible to serve as an excuse. The supporters of an unstable throne ought to have understood the inconvenience of forcing its opponents, and especially the generals of the army, to declare their hostility. Even the Progressist General Contreras, who advocated the pretensions of Espartero, has refused the oath, on the ground of his disapproval of the choice of a foreign prince. The assemblage of a dozen military exiles of various opinions at Port Mahon may not improbably lead to some combination which may be dangerous to the Government.

The quarrel with the discontented generals was especially inopportune on the eve of the general election which is now concluded. The moderately conservative Cortes of 1869 gave a steady support to the policy of the powerful Minister who controlled both the State and the army; but the death of Prim has deprived the majority of its ablest leader, nor was it certain that the constituencies would be disposed to repeat their former decision. Many instances have occurred, in Spain and in France, of the election of conservative Assemblies immediately after successful revolutions. Moderate Liberals are at such times satisfied with the results which they have achieved; and the alarm which is caused by recent events tends to provoke reaction. On the eve of the overthrow of the French Republic in 1851 careful observers anticipated that the next election would add greatly to the strength of the Democratic party; and the Spanish voters who in 1869 were contented with the recent expulsion of the Queen may since have probably accumulated grounds of complaint against the Constituent Cortes and their elected King. Serrano and Prim could count on the support of all political parties except the Republicans and Carlists, and of all the partisans of domestic or foreign aspirants to the throne. The friends of Espartero, of Montpensier, and of Alfonso have no motive, except perhaps enlightened patriotism, for strengthening the Italian dynasty. It is probable that two years of exclusion from power and of occasional persecution may have strengthened the hold of the clergy on the rural population, and the eloquence which some of the Republican leaders have displayed in the Cortes has given prominence to their party. Against isolated sections the compact body which may support the King and Serrano would be easily able to maintain themselves. Neither the Republic nor Montpensier is likely to command the majority, but it appears that, as on many former occasions, antagonism to the Government will form a sufficient bond to unite the most discordant feelings. The Carlists and Republicans throughout the country agreed to coalesce for the purpose of the elections; and in Madrid, with utter disregard of consistency and principle, they jointly selected as their candidate the Progressist General Contreras. The motive of the combined opposition was the same with that of a beaten competitor in a race who determines to run foul of the winner. With a fresh start perhaps the luck may change, and something may result from a general scramble. The Republicans are probably convinced that the future belongs to themselves; and if the Carlists had any reasonable prospects of ultimate success they might defend their tactics as conducing to the triumph of the principle of legitimacy. The supporters of the other pretenders are inexcusably factious; for a candidate not claiming by inheritance can advance no right except the free choice of the nation to a constitutional throne. The Constituent Cortes were expressly authorized by the electors to appoint a king; and after imposing on themselves the voluntary condition that the choice should be made by an absolute majority, they exercised their power in favor of Prince Amadeo. The legitimate Duke of Madrid, and even the quasi-legitimate Prince of Asturias, may affect to hold their own respective titles to be indefeasible; but it is strange that any loyal Spaniard should withhold his allegiance from the existing Government on the ground that the great majority of the Cortes refused to elect Espartero or Montpensier. The evils of a temporary coalition have been more than once felt in England, as at the time when Lord Derby was forced to govern with a minority because Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright had assisted Mr. Disraeli to defeat Lord Palmerston; but the inconvenience of factious combinations to a settled political community is trifling compared with the anarchy which may at any moment be produced in Spain. So far as the result of the elections is known, it appears that the present ministers may count on the support of the Cortes. If the majority had been hostile to the Italian dynasty, it would have impossible for the King to maincain himself, and all the laborious web of Prim's policy must have been woven again. No other chief of the monarchy would obtain more general acceptance; and the republic is odious to the respectable classes and to the majority of the nation. The Carlists perhaps hope that despotism and priestly supremacy may at last be adopted by a nation weary of confusion, but their present alliance with the enemies of all kings and of every kind of Church is nevertheless monstrous. The form of government in Spain may probably be influenced by the failure or the permanence of the republic in France; but a revolutionary policy which depends on the uncertain course of events in a foreign country is a mere gambling speculation.

REAL AND SHAM POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

How much longer are the people going to stand this perpetual uproar from Republican Senators over their miserable wrongs and grievances? When, for instance, will Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz make an end of their lamentations? Every day one or other of those Senators seems to feel himself under the obligation which afflicted Æneas—*infandum renovare dolorem*—whereas what people really want is that they should bring their wailings to an end, and come to the plain matter-of-fact business of the nation. We appeal to Mr. Sumner, as a man of distinguished abilities. Is it not time that he summoned up patriotism enough to put aside his "wrongs," whatever they may be, and think of the perils which lie before his country? He has now had a good inning at General Grant, and might give a few days to national questions. He must have noticed that the growth of a depraved and utterly unprincipled section of the Democratic party is prodigiously rapid. He must have seen it stretching out its arms from State to State, and aiming, as it has done before, to subvert the National Government itself. Can he gaze on this phenomenon without the least interest? Has he no word of encouragement to offer to Republicans who are endeavoring to fight with the giant which boasts of its power to strangle civil liberty, and place a degraded being called "Boss" over the nation instead of a President? Granted that Mr. Sumner has been as ill-used as he and his friends assert. Surely a man of high principle and character would rise superior to his own wrongs at a moment like the present, and use his influence for the preservation of all that a nation of freemen hold dear.

To stand by the wayside and scold may be effective enough for a certain time, but it is not an occupation adapted to make or preserve the reputation of a statesman. If we take the records of this and last session, and carefully examine them, what shall we find attached to the names of Mr. Sumner and the rest of the "irreconcilables?" What have they originated except fault-finding? They have neglected all the really great questions of the day, and wasted their time and energies on their great bugbear, San Domingo. Take a single case. The condition of the South cannot be deemed satisfactory by any discerning man. It is not the existence of violent conspiracies here and there which awakens uneasiness, so much as the permanent discontent which appears to be settling down upon the people. No one can read the very careful abstracts of Southern opinion which we have prepared and published recently, without perceiving that the South only regrets the Rebellion because it was a failure, and that the sentiments now being nursed within it must, in the natural course of events, lead to another outbreak sooner or later. A large section of the Republican party is practically confessing that its Southern policy is a failure. It calls out now for a "general amnesty," in the teeth of the seditious cries which are being raised from almost every part of the South. The moment seems inopportune, but at least the subject ought to be discussed with the gravity which it is well calculated to inspire. Now that Thad. Stevens is no more, there are few living men who have better claims to be considered the author of the policy pursued in relation to the South since the war than Charles Sumner. Does he forget how he went from chamber to chamber urging his Republican associates to vote for this or that repressive measure? Does he forget how Senator after Senator fell under his lash because they were not disposed to go far enough to please him? Some who ventured to recommend those conciliatory measures which Republicans now say we ought to have adopted, were expelled from the party. Time seems to have brought the bulk of the party where these men stood in 1866—a barren triumph. Irreparable injustice has been done to some; others are beyond the reach alike of our praise or reproaches. They care nothing for the vindication of time. And now, with Jefferson Davis proclaiming that the cause for which the Southern people fought is destined to triumph, we have no inconsiderable section of Republicans demanding a policy which would instantly put Jefferson Davis back into the Senate. Five years have wrought great changes.

What is Mr. Sumner's opinion on these subjects? We submit that nothing can be more natural than for us to look for some expression of opinion from the chief author of the policy which Mr. Sumner's own friends are now proclaiming a failure. We have dwelt upon this one example of the utter uselessness of Mr. Sumner in opposition, although any other of the questions before the people—revenue reform, economical administration, civil service reform — would have brought out the fact in an equally striking manner. Is Mr. Sumner doing his part, as becomes an eminent public man, to settle any of these questions? Is he acting a part worthy of an eminent servant of the people? No—he hates Gen. Grant as much as Mr. Garrett Davis hates the "stony stare" of General Butler; and he follows him with bitter revilings whenever he gets a chance, and seems to care very little what becomes of his party in the meantime. A great hatred will blind some men to all other objects or considerations. What valuable time has been wasted this session over San Domingo!—and yet the President undoubtedly acted within his duty in recommending the purchase of that island. Having done that, he will, doubtless, be quite contented to let the matter rest there, and thus give the best possible answer to those who have ascribed to him all kinds of degraded motives. After that, will Mr. Sumner and his allies condescend to pay some attention to practical politics, and rise above their own personal grievances, as men ought to do who occupy so prominent a place in the councils of the people?

JESSE'S CARD.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, and Postmaster at Covington, has published a card respecting his relations with Mr. Horace Greeley Stoms, Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First District of Ohio. In a letter to President Grant, written on the 16th of January last, Stoms made the following statement:—

"Mr. Jesse R. Grant requested of me the reappointment of a removed gauger (displaced for malfeasance in office), accompanied with a proposal that I sincerely trust that I may never be compelled to disclose to any but yourself. He, Mr. Grant, in conversation with me, made use of these words substantially: 'So and so has offered me $500 if I can get you to recommend his reappointment; he is a rascal, but I will take his money and divide with you.'"

In reply to this, the venerable Jesse makes the subjoined explanation:—

"About the middle of April, 1869, I told William Stoms that several merchants in the bottom had asked me to speak to him about two of the oldest and most experienced gaugers in the city—Taylor and Weithoff. He said Taylor was a drunkard, worth $75,000, and Weithoff was a rascal. I told those who had spoken to me what Mr. Stoms said. Every one said Weithoff was an industrious, hardworking Dutchman, who did his work well, and was not a rascal. One of them, in talking, said that he would give $500 to have Weithoff appointed. I went again to William Stoms' store, and told him all I had heard; that I knew Taylor was not a drunkard, and that every one gave Weithoff a good name; that he ought not to suffer because of what that man said, and that he had better take the $500 and give it to the poor, and try Weithoff, and if he ever did anything wrong, to turn him out."

The substantial difference between these two statements is nothing at all. Stoms says that Grant proposed to him to appoint Weithoff in consideration of a bribe of five hundred dollars, to be divided between Grant and himself. Grant admits that he made the offer of five hundred dollars for Weithoff's appointment, but says he wanted Stoms to receive the whole of it and give it to the poor. But when he confesses that five hundred dollars were offered by him for the appointment, he admits the whole case. Whether the money was to be divided between himself and Stoms, or whether Stoms was to keep the whole of it, or apply it all to charitable purposes, makes no difference. The fact is established beyond further question that the President's father made to the Assessor of the First district of Ohio a proposal to appoint a gauger in consideration of a bribe of five hundred dollars. This fact he admits and attempts to justify. He sees nothing wrong in it. Taking pay for the appointment of a public officer does not, in his judgment, constitute any offense against law or morals. Nor does it constitute an offense in the eyes of the President, for he still keeps the old man in office as postmaster.

This explanation from Mr. Grant accounts indirectly for many things in the President's own conduct which have been a puzzle for his former friends and admirers to understand. It shows that in his youth General Grant cannot have been trained to that scrupulous regard for the public honor and abhorrence of bribery and corruption which are indispensable safeguards for the purity of republican institutions. The father thinks there is nothing wrong in taking money for the appointment of a gauger; and why should the son think that there is anything wrong in appointing men to Cabinet offices who have given him presents, or in forcing upon the country such a gross swindle as this annexation of San Domingo in consideration of money to be received by his favorites and cronies? The vice runs in the blood; it is a family failing. But the most melancholy fact about the affair is that a large portion of the Republican party and most of the Republican press, in continuing to hold up Grant as their foremost representative, substantially justify and adopt this unblushing corruption for their own.

CONNECTICUT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

On the eve of their last election certain Democratic wire-workers came down from Connecticut, and, by a fearful tale of peril to the tippling interest from a Republican triumph, induced the liquor dealers of this city to give them $13,000 wherewith to elect the Democratic State ticket. That sum would not have helped them out but for the severe, inclement weather of election day, whereby thousands, two-thirds of them Republicans, were kept from the polls. The Democratic strength is largely concentrated in the cities and villages, where it can be called out with little effort; whereas many of the farmers must travel ten to fifteen miles in going to and returning from the polls. This ought not to diminish the vote, but it does. Too many say, "One vote will make little odds;" but an average of five in each township often decides the result in the State. And thus was Connecticut thrown away last year.

The Senate district nearest this city is Republican by three to five hundred majority. Last year the experiment of buying it was tried by the sham Democracy. A Tammany politician, who had been colonized into that district, was put up for Senator, and put through by a lavish disbursement of money stolen from our tax-payers. Men who were never caught in felonious proximity to their neighbors' hen-roosts took their quota and voted the "Ring" satellite into the Senate of their State. The game is to be repeated this year, but we trust without success. There is not a voter in the district who does not know that this Senator must be re-elected by outright bribery if re-elected at all; and the Twelfth district cannot afford thus to disgrace herself a second time. We feel confident that she will not.

The Democratic managers have made a much larger draft on their confederates in our State this year than they did last, knowing that they won then, not by accessions to their ranks, but by the heavy vote then unpolled which is coming out this year. They must poll three thousand more to win than they called out then; and this requires heaps of money, which they have petitioned for and received. But there is not money enough in our city treasury to save them if the full vote is polled; and the Republicans are determined to poll it. Only give us so full a vote as that of 1860, and we cannot be beaten. Republicans of every city and township! make arrangements to bring your last man to the polls to-day.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gildingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw]

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 121 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Cleghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw5

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SARAH JONES, Executrix of the last will and testament of GEORGE JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 501 CHESNUT Street (room 1), in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN F. YOUNG, 3 24 fmwtt Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BERNARD OWENS, guardian of the person and estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. E. H. THARP, 3 31 wfmst Auditor.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE, THIRD and PEAR Streets, Plain and Galvanized Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes For Gas, Steam and Water. FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A grand musical entertainment has been proposed as a feature of the Centennial Celebration, also a national museum in connection with the fair.

—One ship and eleven barques are now loading petroleum for foreign ports.

—Colonel Biddle, editor of the *Age*, was tendered a complimentary dinner on Saturday evening last by his brother editors of this city.

—10,349 barrels of flour were inspected last week.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York suspended on Saturday.

—Poston and Graves, the Ku-klux murderers of Mississippi, will be hung on the 26th of May.

—It is thought now that the Joint High Commission will fail to agree on the fishery question.

—The steamer Arcadia sailed from New York on Saturday, with $650,000 worth of arms and war material for France.

—Solicitor Smith, of the Interior Department, has been designated by the President as acting Secretary during the absence of Mr. Delano.

—By the explosion of a boiler in McCall & Co.'s distillery in Brown county, Ohio, on Friday, six persons were killed and nine severely injured.

—The police of New York, on Saturday night, made another descent upon gambling establishments and arrested many proprietors and patrons.

—The splendid Episcopal Church of the Messiah, in Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned on Saturday night, entailing a loss of not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

—A committee appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to confer with the authorities of Philadelphia relative to the centennial exposition arrived yesterday in Washington.

—A number of employes at the salt works near Syracuse have struck on account of the reduction of wages, and if the strike becomes general it will involve three thousand workmen.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, in his message to the Legislature of that State on Saturday, urges strenuous measures for the capture and punishment of members of the Ku-klux Klan.

—The Executive Committee of the Anti-income Tax Association of New York has resolved that all cities and towns throughout the country be invited to join the movement inaugurated by this association, and that measures be taken to organize similar associations.

Foreign Affairs.

—The sittings of the Commune are soon to be public.

—Paris is quiet but, the exodus of people continues.

—The sittings of the Assembly at Versailles are tranquil.

—The Duke of Nassau has been quite ill, but is now convalescent.

—All the gates of Paris have been reopened except that of Passy.

—Versailles is crowded, and fabulous rates are charged sojourners.

—The flag of the Commune is to be the flag of the universal republic.

—The Versailles Government is constantly receiving reinforcements.

—The exclusion of religion from the public schools of Paris is mooted.

—The communication between Versailles and Paris continues interrupted.

—Several slight engagements have already taken place between the troops of the Paris and Versailles Governments.

—The Commune of Paris has ordered elections to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of sixteen of its members.

—A bill for the union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire was on Saturday read in the Reichstag, and referred to a Special Committee.

—The Commune, on Saturday, held a conference with the merchants of Paris, and accepted their proposition relative to the payment of obligations.

—The proposal of the French Government to Germany for an increase in the number of French troops in Paris consequent upon disturbances, has been agreed to.

—Bismarck has informed Thiers that unless the indemnity is paid before the 15th instant, 80,000 Germans will enter Paris, suppress the revolution, and remain until the money is paid.

—The Dominion Government has issued instructions to admit, on and after April 1, the following articles free:—Coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas, beans, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grains; Indian meal, oat meal, flour or meal of any other grain.

—Bismarck has written to the Chamber of Commerce of Strasburg, that Germany will compensate the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine at the same rate that was accorded the people of these provinces when they were annexed under similar conditions to France.

FROM EUROPE.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN FRANCE—THE ADVANCING NATIONALS DRIVEN BACK.

PARIS, April 2, Evening, via London, April 3—6 A. M.—Fighting has been going on at various points since yesterday. In the Place de la Concorde this morning, cannonading was distinctly audible, the sound coming from the direction of Neuilly.

The fortress of Mont Valerien opened fire on the columns of the Nationals, which were marching on Courbevoie, and kept up a continuous fire for several hours, to prevent them from establishing themselves in position there. The Nationals were finally compelled to retreat, after suffering considerable loss in killed and wounded.

A special despatch to the London *Times* says the fighting at Courbevoie was sharp. The reports are conflicting as to which side fired the first shot. The Nationals were at first driven into Courbevoie, where they maintained themselves for some time, protected by the houses. They were at last shelled out by Fort Valerien, and fell back to the bridge at Neuilly, where they kept up a hot fusillade.

From this position they were again forced to retire, and finally withdrew into the city and shut the gates. The Versailles troops did not attempt to follow. An estimate, probably exaggerated, puts the loss of the Nationals at 200.

—A dentist's office may with propriety be called his drawing-room.

—Three hundred and sixty thousand eggs a day are packed in Indianapolis.

—It has taken a letter just four years to go from Texas to Missouri and back.

—Trains were snow-bound at Wallace, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, a week ago.

—A paper has an article headed with the conundrum, "Why do Wives Fade?" Probably because they won't wash.

—A school teacher in Michigan was recently fined $40 for whipping a boy who persisted in chewing tobacco in school.

—A chemist employed to make nitro-glycerine says that when manipulating the component parts, he is often led to think of his sins.

THE COLLEGE GHOST.

Another Thrilling Chapter in the Memphis Sensation—The Possessor of the Mysterious Jar nearly Murdered and the Treasure Stolen.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Wednesday last has the following:—

Last evening a number of persons were sitting in the parlors of J. R. Robertson, Esq., whose name has become quite prominent in connection with the spook sensation, when a noise was heard in the back yard, as of some persons talking. Mr. Robertson remarked that some person was evidently in the yard, and went out to see what was the matter.

In about five minutes, a servant man came running into the parlor and said that Mr. Robertson was

LYING DEAD IN THE BACK PART OF THE YARD.

Several of the gentlemen immediately proceeded to where Mr. Robertson was, and found him lying insensible in a pool of blood, near a small stable in the rear of his lot.

A LONG, UGLY-LOOKING WOUND,

that appeared as if made with a knife or some sharp instrument, extended about four inches over the forehead, from the left eye back towards the crown of his head, and also the marks of a person's fingers upon his throat, as if he had been choked.

A reporter of this paper at once proceeded to Mr. Robertson's residence and received the following particulars of the outrage from the sufferer himself:—He said that just as he stepped out he noticed a couple of men standing under the wood-shed. He had not had time to give any alarm, when the men rushed out and caught hold of him, one of them at the same instant shoving a pistol in front of his face and telling him to give no alarm or they would kill him. One of the men said to him, "We have come after that jar, and you have got to tell us where it is, or we'll kill you." Mr. Robertson, fearing for his life, told them that the jar was underneath the seat in the outhouse, attached to a rope, and told them how to get it. One of the men at once started to the out-house, while the other remained with him, guarding him.

In about two minutes the man returned with the jar, when the man who had been guarding the prisoner suddenly grasped him by the throat and commenced choking him severely.

Mr. Robertson begged the man for God's sake not to kill him, as they now had what they wanted; and while he was still speaking the other ruffian struck him a violent blow over the head with what he supposed was a pistol, and rendered him unconscious.

WARNED OF VIOLENCE.

He states that he received on Monday morning a letter telling him that violence was intended him, but thought nothing of it.

The questions now are, who attacked him? and at whose instigation was the attack made? Are there any persons who feared the result of the jar opening? Were the ruffians actuated by a desire to plunder, believing the jar's contents to be valuables? This seems the most probable theory; as Mr. Robertson, during the entire excitement growing out of the Brinkley College affair, has only, like hundreds of others, sought to unravel the mystery, is a man whose life is blameless, and we doubt if he has a personal enemy in the world.

THE WAR OF THE PYGMIES.

Honduras and San Salvador at Sword's Points.

The petty republics of Honduras and Salvador are again at war. The Panama *Star and Herald* says:—

"In a circular note to the Governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the Minister of Honduras says that after a conciliatory note had been despatched to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, accepting the mediation of Costa Rica for an arrangement between Honduras and Salvador, a notice has been received by the Minister of War, from the commander of Choluteca, giving an account of an act of aggression on the night of the 21st of February, by a force from Salvador, attacking and surprising, in the town of Goascoran, a picquet of soldiers charged with the care of the railroad.

"This sudden and unexpected attack, without any declaration of war, and having admitted the mediation of Guatemala and Nicaragua, proves that Honduras is not the aggressor.

"The note ends by saying that the Goverment of Honduras thus finds herself under the imperious necessity of accepting the war which has so unjustly been forced on her, leaving all the responhsibility with Salvador.

"In a communication to Salvador, the Minister of Honduras warns Salvador that the neutrality of the railroad has been guaranteed by the Governments of the United States of America and Great Britain.

"Honduras formally declared war against Salvador on the 5th of March, on the basis that the government of Senor Duenas, of Salvador, has invaded the territory of Honduras without previous declaration of war, even while the mediation of Nicaragua and Guatemala had been accepted."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.

2 14 eod t 4 10

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPATMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and organizing said Company according to law.

JOHN O. JAMES, Chairman.
EDWARD K. STEVENSON, Secretary,
3 29 5t Commissioners.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the Factory, S. W. corner of TWENTIETH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. E. STEEN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, March 27, 1871. 3 28 6t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

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Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

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CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND

SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Adjust a Claim of the Estate of Cornelius Stevenson against the City of Philadelphia.

Whereas, A wharf was constructed upon the river Delaware by the city of Philadelphia on their front immediately north of South street, prior to the consolidation of the city and adjoining districts; and whereas, said wharf is now so located as to overlie with about one-third its area the south line of property of the estate of the said Cornelius Stevenson, deceased; and whereas, the city of Philadelphia has derived rental from said wharf since its erection, prior to the year 1855; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and have legally executed an article of agreement between the executors of the estate of Cornelius Stevenson, deceased, and the city of Philadelphia, whereby that for and in consideration of the payment on the part of the city of Philadelphia, of sixteen hundred (1600) dollars in hand, to the executors of the said estate of Cornelius Stevenson, deceased, and the further annual payment of one hundred (100) dollars for six years from the first day of January, 1871, payable quarterly, in lieu of wharfage and dockage, as said wharfage and dockage having hitherto been used and enjoyed by the said city, the said executors release all claims for occupancy prior to January 1st, 1871, agree and consent to the location and continuance on said wharf owned by the said city, immediately north of South street in the Delaware river, as it now stands. Provided, that in case a removal of said encroachment may be deemed necessary by the Board of Port Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, notice thereof shall be given the executors and to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and at the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice the said wharf, so far as it may overlap the south line of the property aforesaid, shall be removed without any claim for damages whatever to be made against the said executors by the said city in case such a notice shall be given by said Port Wardens during said period of six years, and with full payment of rent to the date of said removal.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Expenses of the Joint Special Committee on Town Meeting.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nineteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-four cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the Joint Special Committee on Town Meeting, as follows, viz.:

Item 1. To pay for printing, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

Item 2. To pay for music, seventy-five dollars.

Item 3. To pay for use of Horticultural Hall, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 4. To pay for horses to bell, twenty dollars.

Item 5. To pay for canvassers, seventy-two dollars.

Item 6. To pay bell-ringers, ten dollars.

Item 7. To pay for advertising, eleven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on Baker street, between Lane and Gay streets, to curb and pave their footwalks, Twenty-first ward.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 1 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD WILL observe the offer for sale of TWO HANDSOME and ELIGIBLY SITUATED LOTS, Nos. 1729 and 1731 CHESNUT Street, by THOMAS & SONS, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 4. 3 30 5t*

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.

CLARK & ETTING,
3 23 12t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to

J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmwlm* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. Terms moderate. 3 30 6t*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [3 15 taw 15 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK PANTOMIME COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT
17-SCENE SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS,
OR THE GREAT MARTINETTI TROUPE.
RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
NATHANIEL ROGERS AND TWO SONS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THIS EVENING,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
E. L. DAVENPORT
AS SIR GILES OVERREACH,
supported by the
UNEQUALLED STAR COMPANY.
Seats secured at Box Office from 9 to 4 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF LOTTA.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings. Also WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5,

ONLY MATINEE OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

LOTTA as.....TOPSY
THE GIRL THAT NEVER WAS BORN,
with many Songs and Dances,
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT,
AND LAST APPEARANCE.

ACADEMY.—HASSLER BROTHERS' GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, April 14.

MISS PAULINE NININGER.....Prima Donna
MR. WENZEL KOPTA.....Solo Violinist
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 extra.
Sale of Seats begins Saturday Morning, April 8, at North's Music Store and Academy of Music.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 4 13 t 4 13

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—DR. CORRY'S IRELAND,
IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE,
the largest and neat Panorama of
THE EMERALD ISLE
ever painted, and will be exhibited, for the first time in this city, THIS EVENING, April 3, continuing during the week, with Grand Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, illustrated at each exhibition by Songs, Characteristic Sketches, Dances and Dioramic Changes, Irish Vocalists, Comedians, and Dancers.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. 4 3 tf

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
ADMIRAL DOT, 25 inches high.
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR,
in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2.
Magnificent Scenery. Beautiful Dancing.
Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions. 12 12 tf

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL Bookkeeper who is fully capable of adjusting any intricate accounts, would gladly accept of employment either permanent or temporary. Can furnish good reference as to honesty, capacity, etc.

Address BOOKKEEPER,
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NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS,
3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21f

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod§ Opposite Girard Bank,

HYDRAULIC JACKS AND MACHINERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
Inclosed from dust,
and piston guided top and bottom, reducing wear fully one-half.
Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.
Office—No. 14 N. FIFTH Street. 3 18 stuthlm

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SO

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE impartial citizens of Philadelphia who do not own property in the neighborhood of either Washington or Penn Squares, cannot but be surprised at certain features of the controversy about the site for the public buildings. Before the October election the total unfitness of Penn Square, and the impropriety of removing the public offices and courts so far up town, were eloquently dwelt upon by certain of our contemporaries in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets. After the election the anti-Penn Squareites adopted a new line of action, and commenced to denounce the proposed plan of the commissioners to place the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and now they have demanded that the commission itself shall be abolished, on the ground that its creation was "a direct and flagrant attack upon the fundamental principles of the American theory of government." There are several very curious features to this last phase of the public buildings controversy, to which we invite the attention of our readers:—

First. No fault whatever was found with the creation of the commission by the anti-Penn Squareites previous to the October election.

Second. Some of the most ardent advocates for the abolition of the commission on the ground that it is "a direct and flagrant," etc., were either the open advocates or the silent supporters of the project to place the government of the city of Philadelphia in the hands of certain commissioners with far greater powers than have ever been conferred upon the Building Commissioners. What has the *Bulletin* to say to this?

Third. A number of the "friends of true reform" who are now endeavoring to have the Building Commission abolished as "a direct and flagrant," etc., are themselves members of commissions created by the Legislature, and which, according to their own theory, must be "direct and flagrant," etc. It is certainly a poor rule that will not work both ways.

On this last point we cannot do better than to quote from editorials of the *Sunday Dispatch* of yesterday and yesterday week. The *Dispatch*, referring to the meeting at Horticultural Hall, on Friday, March 24, says:—

> The following eminent citizens, who are opposed to the Building Commission because "it was created by the Legislature," were among the vice-presidents:—Morton McMichael, member of the Fairmount Park Commission, created by the Legislature in pursuance of "a direct and flagrant attack upon the fundamental principles of the American theory of government."
>
> N. B. Browne, ditto, ditto, ditto.
>
> J. Gillingham Fell, commissioner and member of the Board of City Trusts, created by act of Assembly, being a "direct and flagrant," etc. etc. etc.
>
> James L. Claghorn, a double-double commissioner, being upon the Fairmount Park Commission and the Board of City Trusts, which are "direct and flagrant," etc. etc. etc.

The chief advocates before the Legislature for the abolition of the Building Commission were Messrs. J. C. Bullitt and J. K. Findlay, who took upon themselves to represent at Harrisburg the latest conclusions of the Washington Square property-holders, being supported by the countenance of Mr. John L. Lawson, who accompanied them. The *Dispatch* of yesterday referred to these gentlemen as follows:—

> Messrs. Bullitt and Findlay found their strong point in an assertion that such a thing as the creation of a commission of this character was unprecedented, a high stretch of power, etc., etc. This may be considered extraordinary. We are not disposed to find fault with Mr. Bullitt for his ignorance of the law. There is an old adage which says, "Ignorance of the law excuseth no man." But that means "no man who is not a lawyer." Men who are lawyers are well known to be ignorant of the law, else why the necessity of so many lawsuits in which one-half of the lawyers employed assert that the law is exactly contrary to what it is decided to be? We can excuse Mr. Bullitt's ignorance, therefore; but we are not disposed to excuse the ignorance of Mr. John K. Findlay, or of his associate in the Harrisburg trip, John L. Lawson. Both of these gentlemen personally know that the law, which they denounce as monstrous in its character and unexampled in all previous experience, is no novelty. On the fifth day of April, 1865, the Legislature, against the protest of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, created a commission to build a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, with authority to create loans to pay for the expense of the work, and to compel the city of Philadelphia to pay the interest and principal, and whatever expenses the commissioners should call upon them to pay. Against that law the city of Philadelphia was most obstinately opposed. Councils refused to do anything which the commissioners ordered. They refused to pay the interest on the loans which the commissioners created. At length the latter went to the Supreme Court, and, after a full argument, it was decided that the Legislature had a right to create such a commission, and that the city was bound to pay whatever requisitions they made. Among the commissioners personally named in the South Street Bridge act are John K. Findlay and John L. Lawson. They participated in all the controversies which arose between them and Councils, and they are members of the South Street Bridge Commission now. As we said before, we can pardon Mr. Bullitt, who perhaps never heard of the South Street Bridge Commission. But we suggest that it is rather inconsistent for Messrs. Findlay and Lawson to adopt a line of argument which they know is founded on gross error.

When the anti-Penn Squarites cannot do better than this, they had better give the whole matter up as a bad job, for they will never be able to convince the 51,625 citizens who voted for Penn Square last October that the present agitation is anything more than an impudent attempt on the part of certain property-holders to defeat the wishes of the people of Philadelphia, in order that they may enjoy a monopoly of the business of letting offices at exorbitant rates to lawyers and others having business with the courts and municipal departments.

GOVERNOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, proposes, in his late message to the Legislature, to deal with the Ku-klux by offering rewards for their arrest and employing bodies of cavalry to combat them, with the understanding that the expenses of such anti-Ku-klux demonstrations shall be charged to and collected from the counties in which the masked midnight assassins make their appearance. This is one of the most sensible suggestions that has yet been made. It embodies an old plan that has never failed when rigidly applied to the correction of similar evils, and it places the burdens of repressive measures exactly where they belong—upon the people of the communities which tolerate such demonstrations. If Congress must legislate further on this subject, it should be understood that all the expenses to which the nation is subjected must be collected from the districts whose disorder necessitates national intervention. If the Ku-klux will continue their midnight masquerades, their special friends and supporters should be compelled to pay their funeral expenses.

THE Parisian revolt has assumed such threatening proportions that the Thiers Government can scarcely be blamed for the sanguinary repressive measures it has adopted. There is nothing so brutal and bloody as a Parisian mob, and a so-called republic which was a representative of its doctrines and decrees would be as vile and wicked at the present day as was the Reign of Terror during the first revolution. There can be no true republic in France until these rioters are repressed; but it is to be feared that the necessity of repressing them will furnish an excuse for the re-establishment of monarchical or imperial institutions. If M. Thiers can guard against both these dangers, he will render a greater service to his country than any statesman or ruler who has preceded him; and if, amid all the perils and temptations of his position, he remains true to his trust, he will gain immortal honors.

A COMMITTEE, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to confer with the authorities of Philadelphia on the centennial is on its way to this city. They will, of course, be kindly received, and it is to be hoped that from their deliberations and those of similar committees from other Southern States will spring a revival of the old-time feeling that knit together Jefferson and Franklin, Washington and Wayne, Henry and Mifflin, and supplanted all sectional bickerings by sympathetic devotion to a common country. The centennial will, we trust, create new bonds of union, and while reviving ancient recollections, establish indissoluble new ties between the living Americans of all sections of the country.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.—To-morrow a general election is to be held in Michigan for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University. The candidates for these positions are as follows:—

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
James V. Campbell.	D. Darwin Hughes.

FOR REGENTS.

Claudius B. Grant,	John M. B. Sill,
Charles Rynd.	Charles B. Fenton.

Judge Campbell, the Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, is one of the ablest jurists in the country, and has held the position for which he has been renominated ever since the organization of the Court twelve years ago. At the State election of 1870 the Republican candidate for Governor received 100,176 votes, the Democratic candidate 83,391, and the Temperance candidate 2710—a Republican majority of 14,075 over all opposition. The vote to-morrow will doubtless be comparatively light, but there seems to be little doubt of the success of the Republican ticket. There is to be an election of a Representative in Congress from the Fourth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry to the Senate. The Republican candidate is Hon. Wilder D. Foster; the Democratic candidate, Colonel William M. Ferry, a brother of the Senator. The Republican majority in the district in 1870 was 6467, and in 1868, 9329. There is no apparent show here for a Democratic gain.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Jacob M. Howard.

The Hon. Jacob M. Howard, late United States Senator from Michigan, died at his residence in Detroit yesterday of apoplexy. He was the seventh in descent from William Howard, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1635, five years after the establishment of the town, and was born in Shaftesbury, Vt., on the 10th of July, 1805. A close student in early life, despite many obstructions and interruptions, he entered Williams College in 1826 and graduated in 1830. He then devoted his time to the study of the law, and in July, 1832, removed to Detroit, at that time the capital of Michigan Territory. Here he soon attained a leading position at the bar, which he continued to hold to the last. He early entered the political arena, becoming, in 1835, the Whig candidate for a seat in the Convention to frame a State Constitution, for which he was, however, defeated. In 1838 he became a member of the State Legislature, in the proceedings of which he figured prominently.

In 1840 Mr. Howard was elected a Representative in Congress by a large majority, serving one term, but not again holding public office for many years. He remained, however, an earnest member of the Whig party, and took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1844, 1848, and 1852.

Mr. Howard was one of the earliest among the outspoken opponents of the slave oligarchy. While acting as counsel in the trial of a case under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McLean, he denounced that act as a challenge from the South to the North, which sooner or later would be accepted, and denounced its author, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, as an enemy of the country and a traitor to the Union. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 resulted in the formation of the Republican party out of all the elements in the North which were opposed to the further encroachments of the slave power. The Republican party of Michigan was fully organized at a convention held at Jackson on July 6, 1854. Mr. Howard was a prominent member of this convention, and wrote the sterling series of resolutions adopted by it as the platform of the new party in the State. His name was placed on the ticket for Attorney-General, an office to which he was elected, and continued to hold by successive re-elections, until 1861. He was also a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, held at Pittsburg in February, 1856, and acted as a member of the committee appointed to frame the address to the people. In January, 1862, he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham, being re-elected, without material opposition, for the full term which expired with the Forty-first Congress.

In the National Senate Mr. Howard at once assumed a leading position. He was an active member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Military Affairs, and became chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad at its first establishment. He was an earnest supporter of all measures for the prosecution of the war, occupying an extremely radical position. As early as March, 1862, he urged the President to dismiss General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. As a member of the Judiciary Committee he was among the first to urge an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and drafted the first and principal clause of the thirteenth amendment as it now stands. His course was consistent, to the end of his Senatorial career, and both on the floor and as a member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, he was a firm advocate of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and a warm antagonist of the heresies of Andrew Johnson.

On his retirement from the Senate at the close of the recent session, that body lost one of its ablest members, and in his death the Republican party of the country, not less than that of Michigan, sustains a loss which can not easily be replaced.

Mattia Montecchi.

A prominent Italian politician, Mattia Montecchi, died lately in Italy, from a sudden and unexpected attack of a disease from which he had been long a sufferer. Montecchi was elected a deputy of the Roman Assembly at the time of the proclamation of the Roman republic after the flight of the Pope to Gaeta. He was afterwards appointed First Minister of Commerce and subsequently Minister of War. He was then elected one of the Triumvirs of Rome, and he held this position until the French took the city in 1849. Being then driven from his native country, he fled to England, where he resided for ten years. In 1859 he again went to Italy, was active in the rising of the Papal dominions, and was chief of staff to General Farini, who became with the sanction of Cavour the Dictator of the "Emiliar." Montecchi was a member of the Italian Parliament at different times from 1860 to 1869.

THE FINE ARTS.

Bouguereau's "Orestes" and Vanderlyn's "Ariadne."

M. Bouguereau has hitherto been known on this side of the Atlantic as a painter of pastoral and home scenes, which are remarkable rather for their technical than their intellectual qualities, and no one familiar only with the class of works to which he has almost exclusively confined his attention would have supposed him capable of producing a picture of such tragic interest as the "Orestes pursued by the Furies," recently purchased by Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq., and now on exhibition at Haseltine's Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street. The subject is a familiar one to all students of art and literature, as it has been repeatedly treated in some shape or other by artists and poets without number, from the time of Homer to the present day. With the Greek tragedians it was especially a favorite, and of the thirty-two plays which remain to us of the writings of the three great tragic poets, seven introduce "Orestes" as a prominent figure. The murder of "Agamemnon" by "Clytemnestra" and "Ægisthus," the vengeance of his son "Orestes" in the slaughter of his mother and her paramour, and the torments suffered by "Orestes" at the hands of the pursuing furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by Æschylus in the only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Chephori, or Libation-pourers*, and the *Eumenides, or Furies*, and the murder of Clytemnestra is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of Æschylus, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the demons of remorse, is also the hero of three other of the tragedies of Euripides—the *Orestes*, the *Iphigenia in Tauris*, and the *Andromache*. The story illustrated by the picture of M. Bouguereau is, briefly, as follows, it being premised that the death of "Agamemnon" was, in some respects, not unmerited on account of his own and his forefathers' crimes:—

The legend, which was first given definite shape by Homer, relates that "Agamemnon," upon his return from Troy, was murdered by his wife "Clytemnestra," and her paramour, "Ægisthus," the pretext being the slaughter of his daughter, "Iphigenia," as a sacrifice to Diana at the setting out of the Trojan expedition. "Orestes," who had been sent from his home when a child, was frequently reminded by messengers from his sister "Electra" of the necessity of avenging his father's death, and finally he consulted the oracle of Apollo as to his duty in the matter, and was encouraged to become the avenger of blood by the promise of the countenance and protection of the god. After visiting his father's tomb and sacrificing a lock of his hair, he made himself known to "Electra," and discussed his plan of revenge with her, and with her aid both "Clytemnestra" and "Ægisthus" were slain by his hand. No sooner was the murder or "Clytemnestra" accomplished than "Orestes" was seized with the madness of remorse, and pursued by the furies, who claimed him as their prey, he became a wanderer and an outcast until Apollo and Minerva interposed in his behalf and released him from his torments.

Such an intensely tragic subject as this demands intellectual and imaginative abilities of no common order for its adequate representation, and the highest compliment that can be paid to M. Bouguereau's picture is to say that it is intensely and horribly tragic. It is at once an embodiment and an idealization of the theme, and it is no less admirable in its poetical than in its technical qualities; it is both a great picture and a masterly piece of painting, and in all the higher artistic qualities it is certainly by far the most important work that has been exhibited in this city during many years. "Orestes" is represented as rushing towards the spectator; his hands are pressed to his ears to shut out the dreadful cries of the fiends who pursue him, while his eyes are dilated with horror, as if they ever beheld the freshly-murdered corpse of his mother. Behind him come the furies, snakes writhing in their hair, their eyes distilling blood, and pointing to the corpse of "Clytemnestra," which one of them bears on her arm. The one on the right, who rushes along almost in advance of "Orestes," is pale and deathlike, and bears in one hand a torch. The one in the middle is of a jaundiced, yellow color, and flourishes in one hand a whip of snakes with which she lashes the fugitive. The one upon the right, who bears the corpse, is of a purplish tint, as if her veins were clogged with black and bitter blood. All these are yelling vociferously, and more fearful embodiments of the powers of remorse can scarcely be imagined. It is worthy of remark that the corpse of "Clytemnestra" is not pale and deathlike, but is warm and full of color, the artist intending to represent "Orestes" as having ever in his mind's eye the figure of his mother at the moment when she received his sword in her bosom. Æschylus makes "Clytemnestra," when apprised of the murderous intentions of her son, appeal to him in the strongest manner, by baring to him the breast at which he had sucked; and in the picture the hands of the murdered mother are represented in the act of parting her garment in order to display her breast to the fugitive. This action and the dagger which is driven to its hilt into the body add greatly to the pathos as well as to the tragic horror of the work. The four figures are admirably composed, and a black and threatening sky against which they are relieved is an appropriate background for such a group.

M. Bouguereau is famous as a flesh painter, and if we except a slight tendency to hardness which is one of his common characteristics, there is little in this work that will not excite unqualified praise. The figure of "Orestes" might perhaps be objected to as not Greek, if we accept the antique statues as true Greek models, but we are of the belief that the picture gains rather than loses by the non-adherence to a strictly classical model. It is an objection, and a very serious one, however, that the legs, from the knees down, are much too slender for the rest of the figure, which is that of a very thick-set and muscular young man. The defects of the picture, however, either as regards conception or execution, are of small importance in comparison with its very extraordinary merits; and while we are far from wishing that the artists of our day would make a habit of treating such horrible subjects, we certainly do wish that more of them had the ability to do so in adequate style. The "Orestes" is not a work to please the fancy of mere pleasure-seekers any more than is such a tragedy as *Macbeth*, but it cannot fail to excite the admiration of those who appreciate the higher aims of art.

The masterly painting upon the "Orestes" has a somewhat damaging effect upon Vanderlyn's "Ariadne," also the property of Mr. Harrison, which hangs near it. This is nevertheless a picture of much merit, and it is probably the best life-size nude female figure ever painted in this country. There is some bad drawing in it, notably in the hands and the feet, and the *pose*, while it is graceful, is too evidently studied. The flesh painting is solid and excellent in its way but the color is too pinky, and the shadows are badly rendered, all the reflected lights being too pronounced. Some of these technical defects are doubtless due to the bad treatment the picture has received at the hands of the cleaners and restorers, but to perceive that Vanderlyn was not such a master of the brush as is Bouguereau, it is only necessary to make a comparison between the painting upon the backgrounds and foregrounds of the two pictures. Mr. Ruskin would construct a theory of total depravity upon the style in which the trees in the "Ariadne" picture are executed. In spite of its palpable defects, the "Ariadne" is a truly poetical work, and is not unworthy of the high reputation it has enjoyed for many years. The figure of the sleeping woman is very beautiful, the face being especially charming. This picture was painted by Vanderlyn in 1812. It was exhibited at the Sanitary Fair in 1864, and attracted much attention and criticism. Mr. Harrison has covered it with glass, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the cleaners and restorers will not have another chance to operate upon it.

—For some days past there has been on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Twelfth and Chesnut streets, a very pleasing bust, by Mr. Howard Roberts. It is an ideal head of a little girl, with a wreath of ivy twined in her hair and falling upon her neck, and like all the previous performances of this artist, it is characterized by a charming grace and refinement. This bust was cut in marble by Mr. Roberts himself, with more than usual care, and it is a very beautiful piece of workmanship.

—At Earles' Galleries there is a picture, by Janssen of Dusseldorf, of "Peter Denying His Master," which is deserving of attention. We will notice this work more in detail hereafter. The "Cinderella" of Van Lerius, a remarkably interesting work, is still on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, and should be seen by all lovers of art.

NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS.
YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS.
YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS.
PERFECT NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS.
PERFECT NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS.
PERFECT NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS.

AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK WILL PROVE THAT WE HAVE THE LARGEST, THE MOST COMPLETE, AND THE HANDSOMEST, AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WE KNOW of no place where Boys' Clothing can be had so good and cheap as at Wanamaker & Brown's.

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DOORS OPEN.

SPRING O PENING.
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GREAT BROWN HALL

NOW

O-O-O-O-O-O-O-PEN

With a Gorgeous Stock
Of Rich and Varied Styles
Of Spring Clothing
For Men and their Sons.

Boys' "Garibaldi" Suits.
Boys' "Emperor William" Suits.
Boys' "Chesterfield" Suits.
And All Other Varieties in

Novelties of Design.
Excellence of Workmanship.
Superiority of Finish.

Inspection is Invited!
Purchase if You Like the Clothes!!
Nobody Can Undersell Us!!!

R-R-R-R-ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR MEN,
FINE CLOTHING
TO ORDER
AND
READY-MADE.

CALORIC ENGINES
FOR SUPPLYING RESIDENCES WITH WATER, AND FOR PRINTERS' OR COFFEE ROASTERS' USES.

Can now be seen running at our place. NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO DIRT, CAN'T EXPLODE.

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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES, TO operate by Power or Hand, Friction or Pressure. CALENDERS and Embossers with chilled iron or Paper Rolls. PLATE and Lithographic Presses for Hand or Power.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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These Linens, gotten up specially for our retail trade, are undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. Linen buyers need not look around for Auction Bargains in Shirting Linens. Our Golden-Flax Linens are not only better, but far cheaper than any of the irregular goods picked up in the auction rooms.

CHEAP SHIRT BOSOMS—MILLIKEN'S MAKE IS THE BEST.

To meet all wants we have introduced a line of CHEAP LINEN BOSOMS, far lower than any in the market. We begin our prices for MEN'S SIZE, ALL-LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, AT 16 CENTS EACH.

NEW WHITE GOODS FOR SPRING.

Demonstration in Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Soft-finish Cambrics, Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Mulls, Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, British Lawns, French Nainsooks, Tarletans, Brilliants, etc.

NEW PIQUES! NEW PIQUES! NEW PIQUES!

Another case of the Fine French Pique, at 50 cents.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The most extensive assortment in the city. Ladies' Handkerchiefs; Gents' Handkerchiefs; extraordinary bargains in Ladies' Fine Handkerchiefs, $1·50 a dozen.

TWO CASES MARSEILLES QUILTS, just landed, marked a bargain.

SPRING OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH.
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
WILL HAVE A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
MONDAY, April 3.
Laces, Silks, Grenadines. Silk Serges, Pongees,
And all Choice Textures imported this season.
Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Etc., in Newest Styles.

WANTED, YOUNG LADIES AS LEARNERS. 4 1 2t

Fourth July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition,
We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
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CHESNUT STREET,
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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Prepararory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 6m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.
Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$13·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smw1m

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,

Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.

Hotels, Families and Others

About furnishing will find this the

Largest Stock in the Country

To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20·00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6·00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3·00 to 6·00
Butter Dishes	4·00
Ice Pitchers	6·00 to 8·00
Cake Baskets	6·00 to 12·00
Fruit Stands	7·00 to 20·00
Card Baskets	4·00 to 9·00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10·00
Wine Castors	15·00
Children's Sets	3·00
Children's Cups	1.00 to 3·00
Vegetable Dishes	12·00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
3 22 wfm2mrp

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GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
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All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be represented this evening, with a number of new features which will add to its attractiveness. Mr. Robert Butler, the well-known "Clown," and Mr. H. C. Bernard, the equally well-known "Pantaloon," will appear in a number of scenes from their pantomime of *The Seven Dwarfs*. Nathaniel Rogers and his sons will execute a number of acrobatic feats, and two new ballets will be introduced. These, with a variety of other novelties, will make the pantomime more entertaining than ever.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Davenport will appear this evening, to-morrow, and Wednesday as "Sir Giles Overreach," in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. On Thursday a new play, entitled *The Marquis*, translated from the French by Mrs. E. E. Lewis, of this city, will be produced, with Mr. Davenport in the leading *role*.

On Friday evening, April 14th, Mr. Peter E. Abel, the business manager, will have a benefit, when Barnet's comedy of *The Serious Family* will be represented. On this occasion Mrs. P. E. Abel will make her first appearance at the Chesnut, and will sing Kuchen's "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear."

AT THE ARCH Lotta will commence the fifth and last week of her very successful engagement this evening, and will appear as "Topsy" in the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star*, which made a great hit last week, will be repeated this evening and until further notice.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of novelties are announced for this evening's performance.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on the 13th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

"WHAT HAVE YOU TAKEN FOR IT?" said Mrs. Laura Thompson to her friend Miss Lake, referring to a sick headache with which the young lady was continually afflicted. "Oh," said Miss Lake, "I've taken cathartic pills enough to load a cannon." "Discard them," said her friend, "and try *my* medicine, PLANTATION BITTERS. Bile is the cause of your difficulty; and I know by experience the Bitters are a certain cure for biliousness."

Miss Lake adopted Mrs. Thompson's advice, and was cured within a fortnight. She is now at the Metropolitan Hotel, and will confirm this statement.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats.

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, etc.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—George Gay will sail for Europe (by steamer City of Paris) April 15, and will execute any orders intrusted to him promptly for a small commission, either in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, or Italy, as his business will call him to all the principal cities in the above-named countries.

Orders may be left at Gay's China Palace, No. 1109 Chesnut street, until Friday, April 14.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING with poor, sick, crying children can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

DONALDSON—SHINN.—On Thursday, March 30, by Rev. James G. Shinn, JACOB P. DONALDSON to MARY E., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

SCHAEFFER—SCHUYLER.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday, March 30, by Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER to EVALYN, daughter of G. W. Schuyler.

THOMAS—GLENN.—On the 13th of March, at Baltimore, by Rev. John McCron, D.D., RUDOLPH B. THOMAS, of Baltimore, to ANNIE F. GLENN, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOWERS.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. HARRIET BOWERS, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. C. Stilwell, No. 1319 N. Eighteenth street, on Wednesday morning, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

GLADNEY.—Suddenly, on the 1st of April, of convulsions, MARY E. GLADNEY, only daughter of David and Louisa L. Gladney, aged 6 years.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 126 Catharine street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Vault.

HOLBY.—On Sunday morning, April 2, MARY E., beloved wife of Albanus Holby, and daughter of the late Samuel H. Bean.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Eadline street, above Forty-third, on Wednesday, April 5, at 2 P. M. Services at the Second Mantua Presbyterian Church, Lancaster avenue, above Forty-first, at 3 o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

☞ SPRING GARDEN DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANK, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Eleventh, corner of Ridge Avenue. Capital $100,000. Now open for business. A State Bank. Chartered April, 1870.

Deposits of Five Dollars and upwards in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of this Bank bear interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, and are drawn out on two weeks' notice. All deposits in the BANK DEPARTMENT of this Bank are drawn out on demand without interest.

DIRECTORS.

H. G. Sickel,	W. J. P. White,
E. Turland,	E. W. Leighton,
Harmanus Neff,	S. B. Rowley,
Peter B. Simons,	W. Jackson Simon, M.D.
Wm. B. Thomas,	Gen. John M. Bickel.

THOMAS KENNEDY, President.
4 1 3t* FRANCIS W. KENNEDY, Cashier.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
3 31 fmwtA15 Treasurer.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm3] No. 519 SWANSON St., above Queen.

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JOHN W. THOMAS & Co.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

Invite an examination of their

NEW STOCK

OF

Spring Dress Goods,

Which is now complete in

Every Department.

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EYRE
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ARCH & FOURTH Sts.

HAVE ALL THE POPULAR COLORS OF THE

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ECUME DE LA MER, POUSSIERE OR DUST, ECRU OR RAW, CHEROOT BROWNS, SPANISH BROWNS, FROU-FROU SHADES, STEEL GREY, DOVE GREY, ELEGANT GREENS, BLUES, MODES, ETC.

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ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Cash Capital.....$250,000

HON. O. NOBLE, President.
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DUY & WOODS, Agents,
No. 300 WALNUT STREET,
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THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.

Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 18mw3m

MISS M. REEVES'
OPENING OF
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS,
WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871,
No. 224 North EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 4 3 2t*

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HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x26, a most sublime chromo.

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"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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New, Never Used, For Sale.

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Address CAPITAL,
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CARPET CLEANING
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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
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CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

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GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
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GREAT REDUCTION.

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THE

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

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In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

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Successor to John M. Harper,
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Salesroom of the American Watch.

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STANDARD TREES for the Orchard.
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SMALL FRUITS of every kind.
Defensive and Ornamental Hedging.
Catalogues sent free to all applicants.

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SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
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This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 22 wfm6tsp

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $12,000 to $15,000, in a well-developed cash business, with small risk, paying a very liberal profit; the best of references given. Address W. M. W., Ledger Office. 4 1 2t*

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly complete 266 miles westward from Lake Superior road, and track-running over 180 miles at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A Good Investment.

We are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Lands for Bonds.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Sinking Fund.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

Profitable and Safe.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

Other Securities—Agencies.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

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JUST RECEIVED,

THIRTY CASES

VERY CHOICE

FRENCH DRESS GOODS,

Which we shall exhibit

ON MONDAY, APRIL 3.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,

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FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN—CERTIFICATES READY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscription to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds, and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st of May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
4 3 Secretary of the Treasury.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $160,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000.

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL.) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 12 1 fmw3m

DULUTH.

THE SITUATION OF THE INFANT CITY—THE IMPROVEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE—ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS—THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

DULUTH, Minn., March 20, 1871.

While the people of all sections of our country take a national pride in any of our rapidly growing towns, there are especial reasons why Philadelphians should be more than usually interested in the growth of Duluth. To Philadelphia capital, energy, and foresight this section of country is indebted for its development. The substantial progress already made promises well for a brilliant future.

The youthful city is finely situated. Minnesota Point, seven miles in length, and hardly more than a hundred yards in width, divides St. Louis Bay from Lake Superior. The Point is thickly covered with houses for half a mile from its base, and the town extends thence on one hand along the bay, and on the other along the lake.

From the lake shore, parallel with which the main streets run, rises a hill-side up which the cross-streets are already making their way, losing themselves finally among old stumps and plunging suddenly into the forest. A great deal has been done in the matter of grading, and the work is actively continued.

Of the natural advantages which Duluth possesses a great deal may be said with truth, though it is difficult to satisfy the sanguine expectations of the citizens of the place. There is a good natural harbor in St. Louis Bay, conveniently entered by a ship-canal across Minnesota Point. Beside this a breakwater has been built, which will not only serve to protect the canal, but will also afford an outer harbor for use in spring, even when the ice has not disappeared from the bay. At present there is no ice remaining in the outer harbor, and it is a favorite mode of rousing the ire of Superior men by declaring that it has all gone to block up the harbor of that town.

Vast deposits of granite, slate, and sandstone exist along the valley of the St. Louis river. In that neighborhood the ambitious farmer can do better by hanging up his ploughshare and pruning-hook, and organizing a mining company, than by tilling the soil. To the northward stretches an unbroken forest, principally of hard woods, birch, and maple, of which the soil is fertile and likely to prove very productive.

As the telegraph has already informed you, the Northern Pacific Railroad is already graded almost to the Red river, and rails are laid for nearly half the distance. The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad furnishes a highway which makes Duluth the great shipping point on the lakes for the products of Minnesota, at least. Our Canadian friends are making Duluth an important point on their line of communication with the Red River country, and, indeed with all the western portions of British America. Besides all these signs of future growth, the development of the vast mineral resources of the whole Lake Superior region must add materially to the prospects of Duluth. A.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Two Men Suffocated by Foul Air.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says:—"About half-past 9 o'clock this forenoon two men were suffocated by carbonic acid gas, or what is commonly called 'foul air,' at Fehleisen's brewery. It appears that lager beer, in the process of manufacture, is kept for a time in large tanks of some eighty or ninety barrels capacity, and that after the beer is drawn out of these tanks it contains carbonic acid gas sufficient to destroy life instantly. This fact is well known to all employes about establishments of this character, and the 'man-holes,' or trap-doors on top of the tanks, are immediately opened after the beer is withdrawn, and so left until the gas escapes, and workmen go down into them and clean them out. This precaution was in this instance neglected by Louis Schiehner, a man who had been in Mr. Fehleisen's employ but eight days, and although warned by Frederick Witzick, another employe, not to enter the tank until he tested the air in it with a lighted candle, he entered the man-hole, and almost immediately uttered an agonizing cry.

"The engineer, Max Albrecht, hearing the man's despairing cry, hastened to the tank in the hope of rescuing him, and climbing to the top of the tank reached his hands down the man-hole to help the unfortunate sufferer out. Both of his hands were immediately clasped in those of the strangling man at the bottom of the tank, whose dying agonies lent additional power to his grasp, and he too lost his balance and fell into the cavern of death.

"The alarm was immediately given throughout the brewery, and Mr. Fehleisen and the employes of the brewery hastened to the tank and made every possible effort to save the men, but, although an opening was forced in the tank, and the men taken out in a few moments, their blackened faces, glazed eyes, and distorted features showed that the deadly gas had done its work."

HARD ON A SCHOOL MARM.

A Teacher Punishes a Boy and in Return is Beaten by the Youth's Mother.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—Considerable excitement has prevailed in Lincoln township, for several days past, in consequence of an affair which happened between a lady teacher and the mother of one of her pupils. Miss Capron, a teacher at Union Hall School-house, Lincoln township, had occasion, in her judgment, to correct one of her scholars, James McCracken, a boy about twelve years of age. While she was punishing him he turned his face in such a position as to receive a stroke across the lips, which was not intended. Miss Capron, as soon as school was dismissed, accompanied the boy to his foster father, David McCracken, and explained why she had punished him, and how he had received the injury to the lip. Mr. McCracken would not accept the explanation as satisfactory, and a few days after called a meeting of the School Board to consider the matter. The board, however, after hearing his statement, regarded the case as "too trifling for action," and dismissed the complaint. This, it was thought, would have ended the case; but not so. The mother of the boy, Mrs. Bradley, became quite indignant, and determined to avenge the wrong by taking the law into her own hands. On Thursday last, she went up from her home to the school-house, and having assembled a few female friends at a convenient distance, called Miss Capron out and beat her with some rods which she had plaited together for the purpose. As legal proceedings have been commenced by Miss Capron against all the parties concerned in the assault upon her, the case is one which is likely to come before the courts for settlement.

—Miramon's widow is living with her children at Brussels.

—A Boston paper mentions an individual there who clasps his hands so fervently in prayer that he can't get them open when the contribution box is passed round.

—The Sorosis of Crawfordsville, Indiana, has finally gone the way of all flesh. It dwindled down to a membership of one, and that one went and got married last week.

—A Covington woman wants the Cincinnati Ferry Company to pay her $20,000 for drowning her husband. They prefer getting her another.

—A mineral which performs all the duties of soap, and has an aromatic odor, has been discovered in exhaustless quantities near Iowa City.

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

The Ship Canal Practical—The Paranchito Route—The Cue Valley.

CHEPIGANA, Tuyra River, S. A., March 19.—All doubts of the practicability of constructing a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien have been dispelled. Surveys made from the Pacific coast during the last month have proved the Atrato-Tuyra route to be perfectly feasible; and I will venture to say that if, within the limits of New York State, a ship canal were to be cut through a country precisely similar to that which we find here on the Isthmus of Darien, it would be open for navigation in less than eight years. Since the date of my last letter from the Atrato river, everything has been going on well in the Gulf of Darien. The Guard still lies at her old anchorage near the entrance to the Gulf, and the Nipsic makes occasional trips to Aspinwall for the mails or provisions. Vessels, and the rest, making in the hydrographic surveys a valuable contribution to the Gulf will be a valuable. Chief Engineer Barnes is still in the Gulf of Darien, pushing on as rapidly as possible over the Paranchito route toward the "divide."

SURVEYS FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE.

At present the attention of Commander Selfridge is directed particularly to the surveys on the Pacific side. On February 5, a party joined the United States steamer Resaca, Nathaniel Greene, Lieutenant-Commander, who had been detailed by the Navy Department to join the Darien Expedition in place of the Saginaw, recently wrecked on her voyage to Panama. The voyage down the coast was an exceedingly interesting one; the scenery, though not grand, is very picturesque and beautiful. In our course were the Pearl Islands, which in former years yielded vast quantities of the gems from which they derive their name, but a disease has lately attacked the pearl oysters, and, in consequence, diving for them has almost entirely ceased. We entered the Tuyra river through the Gulf of San Miguel, which in many ways is admirably suited to the Pacific terminus of the canal. The River Tuyra is upward of a mile in width, and in its waters the largest ships may float up to a point about six miles above Chepigana; the Resaca anchored about a mile above the latter town, in the centre of the stream. On the day of our arrival, Friday, February 17, Commander Selfridge left in a whale-boat, with four days' provisions, to make a reconnoissance up the river. During his absence a provision-camp was established in the woods on the northerly shore of the stream, an observatory erected, and a tide-gauge placed in position. The tide here has a rise and fall of from 15 to 20 feet, and the current in the river runs from three to four miles per hour. The banks are formed of a slimy clay, with boulders and shingle of quartz and flint.

OTHER ROUTES UNDER EXAMINATION.

Mr. Duvoll is instructed to proceed up the Cue Valley until he reaches the divide, or meets the party of Mr. Barnes from the other side. Every night signals are to be made and firearms discharged by both parties, so that, if within hearing distance, they may come together. In regard to the Cue route I am able to state, from information received from Commander Selfridge, that it is one over which a white man has never passed. Gorgoza, who explored the Isthmus some years since, never crossed the divide. He went only to the Indian village of Paya, after which he retraced his steps to San Miguel bay. The Cue river is a tributary of the Tuyra, and runs through a valley which bears its name. A route up this valley, across the divide, will connect with the Paranchito, which, by personal observation, is known to be much lower than the Cacarica. The two parties will probably meet in the course of two or three weeks, and the object for which the Darien Expedition was organized will be accomplished. The length of the proposed canal is less than 50 miles. About 30 miles of it will be through a country which is apparently "dead level." The greatest elevation in the remaining 20 miles will not be over 150 feet, and it is believed that a point in the divide may be found where it will not be more than 75 or 100 feet in height. A report having reached us that it is only a six-hours' walk from the Naipipi river, which flows into the Atrato, across a range of hills 400 feet high to the Cupica river, which empties into Cupica Bay, Limon Bay, and the Pacific Ocean, Commander Selfridge went in the Resaca to examine the route. No one has much faith in the statements of our native informants, and the examination is made in order to settle the thing one way or the other. Before leaving the Tuyra Master Kelley was sent to Pinogana with six weeks provisions for the surveying party in the interior. His instructions are to despatch 600 pounds of food weekly to the junction of the Cue river; thence it will be carried in "packs" to the end of the line.—*N. Y. Tribune's Cor.*

PRUSSIAN VORACITY.

How they Picked Poor France to the Very Bones.

The French papers feem with complaints about Prussian voracity. The following letter addressed to the *Opinion Nationale* gives a striking account of the manner in which the Germans have been picking France to the bone:—

"SIR:—The Prussians occupy the forts in the vicinity of Vincennes. They have disinterred all the old pieces of shells, etc., and are selling them. They strip off the few shreds of lead which hang from the gutter pipes of the ruined barracks and dispose of them. For the last few days they have been tearing up the artillery platforms and selling the beams at a low price. The French administration purchases them in order to diminish the loss occasioned by this spoliation. At the Polygon there existed a machine for the testing of cannon; the setting up of this machine cost 9000f., but the Prussians have taken it to pieces, and offer the bits for 500f.; the Government has bought them instead of the Jews. The wooden huts at St. Maur, which cost 700,000f., were being demolished, and it was with great difficulty that the Gorman soldiers were persuaded to sell the lot as it stood."

FINANCIAL.

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

3 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October [illegible] of State and United [illegible].

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphfets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1,

THE COUPONS

OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.,

DUE ON THAT DATE,

Will be paid at the Banking House of

STERLING & CO.,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 30 10t PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

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No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

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SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

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BANKERS

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale Brokers' Stocks on Commission, at the Board of [illegible] cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We [are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 28½ PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading R.R.,

Due April 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

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3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

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REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

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DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

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Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*,

No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.

City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

Succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every [illegible]

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

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FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

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Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

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LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
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From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, April 5, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 29

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DULUTH.

THE SITUATION OF THE INFANT CITY—THE IMPROVEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE—ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS—THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

DULUTH, Minn., March 20, 1871.

While the people of all sections of our country take a national pride in any of our rapidly growing towns, there are especial reasons why Philadelphians should be more than usually interested in the growth of Duluth. To Philadelphia capital, [illegible], and foresight this section of country is indebted for its development. The substantial progress already made promises well for a brilliant future.

The youthful city is finely situated. Minnesota Point, seven miles in length, and hardly more than a hundred yards in width, divides St. Louis Bay from Lake Superior. The Point is thickly covered with houses for half a mile from its base, and the town extends thence on one hand along the bay, and on the other along the lake.

From the lake shore, parallel with which the main streets run, rises a hill-side up which the cross-streets are already making their way, losing themselves finally among old stumps and plunging suddenly into the forest. A great deal has been done in the matter of grading, and the work is actively continued.

Of the natural advantages which Duluth possesses a great deal may be said with truth, though it is difficult to satisfy the sanguine expectations of the citizens of the place. There is a good natural harbor in St. Louis Bay, conveniently entered by a ship-canal across Minnesota Point. Beside this a breakwater has been built, which will not only serve to protect the canal, but will also afford an outer harbor for use in spring, even when the ice has not disappeared from the bay. At present there is no ice remaining in the outer harbor, and it is a favorite mode of rousing the ire of Superior men by declaring that it has all gone to block up the harbor of that town.

Vast deposits of granite, slate, and sandstone exist along the valley of the St. Louis river. In that neighborhood the ambitious farmer can do better by hanging up his ploughshare and pruning-hook, and organizing a mining company, than by tilling the soil. To the northward stretches an unbroken forest, principally of hard woods, birch, and maple, of which the soil is fertile and likely to prove very productive.

As the telegraph has already informed you, the Northern Pacific Railroad is already graded almost to the Red river, and rails are laid for nearly half the distance. The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad furnishes a highway which makes Duluth the great shipping point on the lakes for the products of Minnesota, at least. Our Canadian friends are making Duluth an important point on their line of communication with the Red River country, and, indeed with all the western portions of British America. Besides all these signs of future growth, the development of the vast mineral resources of the whole Lake Superior region must add materially to the prospects of Duluth. A.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Two Men Suffocated by Foul Air.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says:—"About half-past 9 o'clock this forenoon two men were suffocated by carbonic acid gas, or what is commonly called 'foul air,' at Fehleisen's brewery. It appears that lager beer, in the process of manufacture, is kept for a time in large tanks of some eighty or ninety barrels capacity, and that after the beer is drawn out of these tanks it contains carbonic acid gas sufficient to destroy life instantly. This fact is well known to all employes about establishments of this character, and the 'man-holes,' or trap-doors on top of the tanks, are immediately opened after the beer is withdrawn, and so left until the gas escapes, and workmen go down into them and clean them out. This precaution was in this instance neglected by Louis Schlehner, a man who had been in Mr. Fehleisen's employ but eight days, and although warned by Frederick Witzick, another employe, not to enter the tank until he tested the air in it with a lighted candle, he entered the man-hole, and almost immediately uttered an agonizing cry.

"The engineer, Max Albrecht, hearing the man's despairing cry, hastened to the tank in the hope of rescuing him, and climbing to the top of the tank reached his hands down the man-hole to help the unfortunate sufferer out. Both of his hands were immediately clasped in those of the strangling man at the bottom of the tank, whose dying agonies lent additional power to his grasp, and he too lost his balance and fell into the cavern of death.

"The alarm was immediately given throughout the brewery, and Mr. Fehleisen and the employes of the brewery hastened to the tank and made every possible effort to save the men, but, although an opening was forced in the tank, and the men taken out in a few moments, their blackened faces, glazed eyes, and distorted features showed that the deadly gas had done its work."

HARD ON A SCHOOL MARM.

A Teacher Punishes a Boy and in Return is Beaten by the Youth's Mother.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—Considerable excitement has prevailed in Lincoln township, for several days past, in consequence of an affair which happened between a lady teacher and the mother of one of her pupils. Miss Capron, a teacher at Union Hall School-house, Lincoln township, had occasion, in her judgment, to correct one of her scholars, James McCracken, a boy about twelve years of age. While she was punishing him he turned his face in such a position as to receive a stroke across the lips, which was not intended. Miss Capron, as soon as school was dismissed, accompanied the boy to his foster father, David McCracken, and explained why she had punished him, and how he had received the injury to the lip. Mr. McCracken would not accept the explanation as satisfactory, and a few days after called a meeting of the School Board to consider the matter. The board, however, after hearing his statement, regarded the case as "too trifling for action," and dismissed the complaint. This, it was thought, would have ended the case; but not so. The mother of the boy, Mrs. Bradley, became quite indignant, and determined to avenge the wrong by taking the law into her own hands. On Thursday last, she went up from her home to the school-house, and having assembled a few female friends at a convenient distance, called Miss Capron out and beat her with some rods which she had plaited together for the purpose. As legal proceedings have been commenced by Miss Capron against all the parties concerned in the assault upon her, the case is one which is likely to come before the courts for settlement.

—Miramon's widow is living with her children at Brussels.

—A Boston paper mentions an individual there who clasps his hands so fervently in prayer that he can't get them open when the contribution box is passed round.

—The Sorosis of Crawfordsville, Indiana, has finally gone the way of all flesh. It dwindled down to a membership of one, and that one went and got married last week.

—A Covington woman wants the Cincinnati Ferry Company to pay her $20,000 for drowning her husband. They prefer getting her another.

—A mineral which performs all the duties of soap, and has an aromatic odor, has been discovered in exhaustless quantities near Iowa City.

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

The Ship Canal Practical—The Paranchito Route—The Cue Valley.

CHEPIGANA, Tuyra River, S. A., March 19.—All doubts of the practicability of constructing a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien have been dispelled. Surveys made from the Pacific coast during the last month have proved the Atrato-Tuyra route to be perfectly feasible; and I will venture to say that if, within the limits of New York State, a ship canal were to be cut through a country precisely similar to that which we find here on the Isthmus of Darien, it would be open for navigation in less than eight years. Since the date of my last letter from the Atrato river, everything has been going on well in the Gulf of Darien. The Guard still lies at her old anchorage near the entrance to the Gulf, and the Nipsic makes occasional trips to Aspinwall for the mails or provisions. Good progress, and the full, making in the hydrographic survey, a valuable contribution to [illegible] the Gulf will be a valuable contribution to [illegible] the Gulf will be a valuable contribution to [illegible] the Gulf will be

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (10 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh'rs Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first lien on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	55,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,950 00
	Cash	149,91 73
		$1,820,737 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
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ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

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Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
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People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1839.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
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FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,795,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600 388 24

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Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	366,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	33,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

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CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
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C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

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SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
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GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,700,000 in First Bonds and Morigages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

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Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execte orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forging of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railroad Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL Numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.
At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 3:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:56 A. M., 11:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:00 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).
8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
5:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
8:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate station.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.
Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 8:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 9:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:55 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	3:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	3:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	3:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington
1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.
1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 9:55, and 10:25 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 8:35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7:55 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information necessary will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing
Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's,
[3 17 fmwlm
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

H. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

ANNUAL SPRING SALE
OF THE
GRAND COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS,
PASTEL PICTURES, AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,
BY
AMERICAN ARTISTS,
from the American Art Gallery, New York, numbering 300 Works of Art by esteemed and favorite artists, magnificently mounted in the latest style of fine gold-leaf frames, embracing the finest, most varied, and pleasing collections ever offered in this city, at auction on
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
April 5, 6, and 7,
10½ Morning and 7½ Evening.
SCOTT'S NEW ART GALLERY,
No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).
NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE. 4 3 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 tf

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS,
No. 224 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department of Surveys until 3 o'clock P. M. of April 15, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE over the river Schuylkill on the site of the Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, and its approaches to extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, in the Fifteenth ward, to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, a length of about 2750 feet.
Proposals will be received for the bridge superstructure over the river, including all materials, workmanship, and erecting ready for use. It will be 340 feet span, of wrought iron, and also two trusses for Thirtieth street, 80 feet span, of wrought iron. Detailed plans of these bridges, conforming to specifications, to accompany proposals.
Proposals for all the iron work on *approaches* will be accepted separately, to be erected complete for use, as per plans and specifications.
And separate proposals for the graduation and masonry, to include curbing and paving, as per specifications and plans.
Each bid must be made upon blanks prepared, otherwise they will not be accepted, and every bidder must submit the names of two persons of undoubted responsibility, who will be bound with them as security for the faithful completion of contract. The city reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids that may not be satisfactory.
Payments will be made monthly in bonds of the city of Philadelphia, or in cash, at the discretion of the Mayor.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Law Department that a proper bond, for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, has been filed there, in accordance with the ordinance approved May 25, 1860.
The contractor or contractors, in making their proposals, shall do so with the understanding that if their proposal shall be accepted every dispute or difference which may arise incident thereto shall be decided by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.
All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals offered on said day, at 3½ o'clock. Plans may be seen and examined at the Department of Surveys, where specifications and blank proposals may be obtained on and after the 16th inst.
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
3 25 6t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS,
Fayette Street, near Charles,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.
PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.
The material is eas

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOYA BOYS.

Their Final Street Parade—The Company to be Resolved Into a Literary Organization—A Sketch of the Famous Fighting Company.

Exit the Moya! This afternoon, with a grand flourish of trumpets, waving of banners, fluttering of handkerchiefs in the hands of the Moyamensing belles, this remarkable company will make its final street parade, generously give away the "machine," and resolve itself into a literary association. Hereafter, therefore, may we expect to see the boys in the *role* of controversialists upon the forum, instead of in the streets, placing their opponents *hors de combat* with shafts of wit and logic, instead of with spanners and fire-horns. Behold in the future the wily McMullin ruling upon points of order, and quoting from Zeigler and Matthias, instead of disciplining his zealous supporters in the science of fisticuffs; and the belligerent Moya boys laying off the habiliments of war for the robes of peace.

At one o'clock the "Boys," numbering 250, with polished boots, gleaming red shirts, and furbished belts and hats, took their stations at the rope and drew the carriage from the house. From every window in the square bunting was waved. Great crowds clogged the pavements. The vicinity resounded with cheers, which perceptibly heightened as the Alderman—ruling potentate of the down-town Democracy—William McMullin, Esq., grasped the polished fire-horn and took his distinguished position at the head of the line. McClurg's Liberty Silver Cornet Band took the lead; but its most stirring notes struck a damp upon the heart of the crowd. The liveliest melody sounded in the ears of the Moyamensing boys as a dirge. This was the route:—

Eighth to Fitzwater, Fitzwater to Tenth, Tenth to Christian, Christian to Eighth, Eighth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Columbia avenue, Columbia avenue to Broad, Broad to Callowhill, Callowhill to Thirteenth, Thirteenth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Eighth, Eighth to Fitzwater and dismiss.

The carriage valued at $300, and the new hose on it, worth $600, are this afternoon to be given to the Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company of Chester, which is to perpetuate all the virtues (if there are any), but we hope not the vices, of the old Moyamensing company, now on the verge of disruption as a fire organization.

The Moyamensing Hose Company was organized in June, 1837, being the twenty-seventh fire company then in the department. Its founders were John Coningham, Thomas Graham, Samuel Reed, John K. Laughlin, Patrick Henwright, Jeffry Stephens, Anthony Frazier (all of whom are now dead), and William J. Reed, now living. The company was first located on Eighth street, below South, but in the year 1840 took up their present quarters in Eighth street, below Fitzwater. Just before consolidation William McMullin—a man destined to be immortal in the annals of Moyamensing—joined the company and soon became treasurer, which position he held until about the year 1860, when he was exalted to the office of President. Since then he has guided the destinies of the Moya boys with a masterly hand. This company soon became notorious for its belligerent propensities. The Moya boys were a terror to the rest of the department. The Moya boys did not wait for opportunities to display their bellicose qualities, but made them. Times were, when an alarm for fire in the southern section of the city was a signal for a sanguinary struggle. This disposition to fight from the first seemed inherent, and it was tenderly fostered. At the same time, it drove a number of respectable men out of the organization, and it soon was notorious for running the worst gang of rowdies in the department. This conduct of the "Moya" unquestionably was the entering wedge of public disgust that eventually toppled over the obnoxious Volunteer Department. While at times the Moyas were arrayed belligerently against two-thirds of the other companies, there were some particular organizations against which they had a deep-set hatred, which cropped out in many pitched battles.

First among these "bright particular stars" in the coterie of fighting companies with which the Moya contended was the Shiffler, which they never spoke of but as a "Black Republican" organization. The difficulties were the outcropping of no political differences, for in the Moyamensing Company were many Republicans, but they found their origin in that animosity which was the incentive to the "Native American riots" years ago. The Shiffler boys took their name from George Shiffler, an American, who was killed in one of these riots, and waged war against the Moya, because its members were mostly imported Milesians. There were between these companies some sanguinary conflicts. If the Moya boys, weak in numbers, ventured too far into the Shiffler district, they were suddenly pounced upon, belabored until almost unrecognizable, and their carriage captured and dumped into the river. If, on the contrary, the Shiffler boys were not on the alert, without warning the Moya boys rushed at them and obtained a sweet revenge by mashing them with spanners and slashing them with knives. Between the two eternal warfare was declared, and always maintained.

One of the most terrible fights on record was that which occurred between the Moyamensing boys and the Franklin Hose Company, at Ninth and Fitzwater streets, on a Sunday in June, 1859. For full six hours the battle raged; fire-arms and weapons of every kind were used; some were killed, but a great number of the belligerents, with a number of innocent persons, were maimed. It was in this fight that Sandy Gillis breathed his last. For his loss the Franklin Hose boys redoubled their efforts to subdue the Moya, but with ill success.

Another of the great fights was between the Moya and Fairmount Engine Company, at Fourth and Green streets, in Mayor Wilkinson's term. This was one of the most desperate frays on record, and after a vast amount of blood had been shed and ammunition wasted the conflict was stopped by the police. The battle was a draw. It would require much more space than we can devote to narrate all the misdoings of the notorious company which virtually goes out of existence to-day. The people will all heartily exclaim, "May we never see its like again!"

A CURIOUS CASE—THE DEATH OF MARY BURK.—Mary Burk, alias Sarah Willis, who was struck on the head with a spittoon thrown by Thomas Keen on the 13th ultimo, died at her residence, No. 323 Shippen street, at 6 o'clock this morning. It appears that on the date mentioned Keen, who had been living with a Mary Jane Taylor, became engaged in a wrangle with her, and Mary Burk interfered by seizing a spittoon and throwing it at Keen. Keen seized the spittoon and hurled it at her, striking her on the head and cutting a bad wound. Keen was arrested on two charges; the first was preferred by Mary Jane Taylor. On this he was held in $300 bail to keep the peace, the woman desiring no greater punishment. He was again before the magistrate on the charge of assaulting Mary Burk, and his bail was fixed for a further hearing. Whether that hearing ever came off has not been ascertained. Where the accused is cannot be stated. Has he jumped his bail?

AMERICAN ART.—One of the most varied, pleasing, and important collections of oil paintings by American artists ever exhibited in this city is now on view at Scott's New Art Gallery, No. 1129 Chesnut street (Girard Row), embracing over two hundred and fifty gems, all elegantly mounted in fine gold-leaf frames, from the American Art Gallery, New York. Lovers of the fine arts should attend the exhibition, as they will be sold at auction by Messrs. H. W. & B. Scott, Jr., auctioneers, next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10½ o'clock morning and 7½ evening.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—A negro named David Vandyke, living at No. 251 Currant alley, beat his wife at 9 o'clock last evening. He threatened to strike her with an axe he had in his hand. Her screams brought Officer Mealey, of the Fifth district, into the house, and the brutal husband was locked up in the station-house. Alderman Morrow has held the accused in $500 bail.

RELIEF.

Aid for France and Germany—The Philadelphia Contributions Loading.

The relief ship which is to be sent by the United States Government to the sufferers of the European war of both the French and the German nations, is now lying at the south wharf of the Navy Yard in this city. She sailed from New York during last week, having there taken on board the bulk of her cargo, which had been sent to that port, consisting of contributions in provisions, clothing, and other necessaries of life, delicacies for the wounded, and like articles, contributed throughout the Union by kind sympathizers. The majority of the contributions in provisions, grain, flour, etc., came from the Western States, but the eastern portion of the country has also done nobly in the good cause.

The contributions of the city of Philadelphia have been put in tangible shape; that is, all that was in money has been turned into articles more needed at present by the sufferers, and these, and the articles donated in kind, and the contributions of other sections, especially from those south of Philadelphia, which have been forwarded to this point, will be loaded upon the vessel without delay. She is already quite heavily laden and draws nearly her full amount of water. One hundred barrels of flour were on the wharf of the Navy Yard awaiting the arrival of the vessel, and these have been put on board to-day. The remainder, including provisions of other kinds, meat, etc., will be sent to the yard as fast as circumstances will permit.

The vessel will be completely loaded in one or two days' time, and will sail about Wednesday, direct for France. It is a regular United States war vessel, carrying twelve guns, and is commanded by Captain Perkins. The vessel is very appropriately named the Relief, and such it is hoped, it will prove to the nations of the land to which it goes, when they see it coming into their harbors.

A PROJECTED PRIZE FIGHT BROKEN UP.—The "Prairie Chickens" is the name of a gang of men who have for their headquarters the corner of Broad and Poplar streets. Some time ago two of the gang got into some trouble, and they determined to settle the matter in the prize ring. Yesterday was fixed as the day, and a brick-yard at Twenty-second and Oxford streets was selected as the locality. Last evening about five o'clock, about five hundred roughs assembled at the yard; and were proceeding to make all the preliminary arrangements, when Officers Carr and Parkhill, of the Twelfth district, arrived on the spot. The whole gang, on seeing these officials approach, made off as rapidly as possible. The two principals in the affair were chased about three squares, but being rather fleet of foot, they managed to get away.

MISS ANNIE E. MCDOWELL, whose very interesting "Woman's Column" has been for a year or two past a feature of the *Sunday Dispatch*, has transferred her allegiance to the *Sunday Republic*, and will contribute regularly upon subjects connected with the welfare of the sex feminine. Miss McDowell is an earnest and forcible writer, and is, moreover, gifted with much sound practical common sense. Her contributions to the *Dispatch* have always been exceedingly readable, and have commanded the respectful attention of those who were unable to agree with her upon all points. Miss McDowell will be a valuable addition to the staff of the *Republic*, and we commend her writings to all who are interested in the woman question.

MEETING OF HOTEL STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Hotel Company was held to-day at the hotel building. It was resolved to declare by July a dividend of about three per cent. This is the first dividend which has been declared by the company for thirty-five years. The company was at one time bankrupt, but it is now in a most prosperous condition, and the hotel under the present management is very successful. The following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Caleb Cope, C. H. Duhring, William H. Barnes, S. J. Sharpless, M. Williamson, J. S. Bispham, Jacob Reigel, H. N. Burroughs, and Richard Wood.

ASSAULT ON A CHILD.—Last Saturday morning John Cortney, whose age is twenty-one years, and whose residence is in the vicinity of Forty-second and Ludlow streets, enticed the child of a neighbor—a little girl ten years old—into his house, and there attempted to commit a gross assault upon her. When the father of the little girl returned home she informed him of the fact, and a warrant was taken out and placed in the hands of Officer Hoopes, of the Sixteenth district. The officer arrested Cortney, and he has been sent to prison in default of $1500 bail.

A RIVER PIRATE.—Officer Neally, of the Schuylkill Harbor police, last evening arrested a Pottsville thief, just out of prison, for stealing $22 out of the cabin of a canal-boat in the river. The prisoner's name is John Harley, and after having stolen the $22, he entered the cabin of another boat, owned by Mr. Edward Toomis. It was in this craft that the policeman secured the thief. Alderman Pancoast held him in $1000 bail on the first charge, and committed him in default of the same amount for the other matter.

RIOTOUS YOUNG MEN.—William Dougherty, George Butler, William Martin, and Patrick Jenny, all young men, were arrested at Ninth and Carpenter streets yesterday afternoon for fighting among themselves. Sub-officer Martin, who had Dougherty in charge, was assaulted by that individual, knocked down in the mud, and had his coat ripped from his back. The prisoners have each been held in $500 bail by Alderman Bonsall.

HANDLING FIRE-ARMS.—A man in Peltzer's beer saloon, on Vine street, above Third, on Friday night was handling a revolver which he thought was not loaded. He was mistaken, however, for on pulling the trigger the weapon was discharged and the ball struck the bartender in the left side, went under the skin, emerged from his back, struck the wall, glanced, and went out of the window.

STABBED A POLICEMAN.—Henry Ingraham, who was taken in custody by Officer Bellam, of the Eighth district, on the charge of drunken conduct, at Ninth and Vine streets, at an early hour this morning, plunged the blade of a pocket-knife twice into the flesh of the officer, but the injury done was insignificant, as the officer was heavily clothed at the time. Ingraham has been sent to prison by Alderman Massey.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At the annual meeting of the Junction Railroad Company, held at noon to-day in the Pennsylvania Railroad building, the following gentlemen were chosen to serve as directors during the ensuing year:—Messrs. Isaac Hinckley, Asa Whitney, J. Edgar Thomson, John Tucker, and Franklin B. Gowen. Mr. Isaac Hinckley was elected President.

RAN AWAY.—The horses attached to an ice wagon belonging to the Carpenter Ice Company ran away this morning at Twenty-first and Green streets. At Twenty-fifth and Green the wagon tore down four awning-posts. The horses were secured at this point without further damage being done.

DRUNK IN THE WRONG PLACE.—John Carley was drunk at 3 o'clock this morning on the street wharf. One of the officers of the Delaware Harbor police noticed him and took him to the station-house, or there would have been another Coroner's inquest.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Thieves were earnestly engaged at 1 o'clock this morning in attempting to "jimmy" the shutter of John Bowman's store, No. 704 Arch street. They ceased operations and made off on the approach of a couple of police officers.

A CORRECTION.—Lieutenant Killacky, of the Fourth Police district, reports that there were 48 arrests made in his district last month, and not 253, as reported in the papers. The latter figures apply to the people who secured lodging accommodations.

ANOTHER WIFE BEATER.—John Wilson, living at No. 1728 Afton street, has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Dallas for beating his wife.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Vance Contested Case.

The Joint High Commission.

Lock in the Proceedings.

The Ku-Klux Debate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ku-klux Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It has been agreed by both parties in the House that the general debate on the Ku-klux bill shall continue to-day and to-morrow, the House meeting at 11 o'clock and holding evening sessions. On Wednesday the House will proceed to consider the amendments to the bill, with debate confined to ten minutes speeches on amendments. It is probable a vote will be taken on the bill and amendments on Thursday.

It is conceded that

The Bill Will be Materially Modified,

and those features of it authorizing the President to declare martial law, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to use the army and navy to enforce the mandates of the courts, will probably be stricken out.

The Vance Case.

The Senate Elections Committee commenced the examination in the case of Mr. Vance, of North Carolina. It is held by his friends that the repeal of the test oath covers his case and relieves him from his political disabilities. The committee, without coming to a conclusion, adjourned until Friday, when the question as to the test oath will be decided.

The High Joint Commission

have suspended their session for some days in order that the British members of it may communicate with their Government. The trouble is said to be with regard to the fishery question and the refusal of the Canadian representative to make concessions. Until this question is settled, the Alabama question will not be formally considered.

The Senate

is waiting the action of the House on the Ku-klux bill, and nothing will be done concerning adjournment until it is disposed of by both houses.

Frank Blair

has the floor at 1 o'clock, and will make a political speech, which, it is said, will have some significance as representative of the extreme wing of the Democracy.

SAN DOMINGO.

The President to Speak His Mind—The Coming Message Foreshadowed.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. *Times* says:—

The President will accompany the transmission of the San Domingo report to Congress with an important message, which will beyond question produce a happy and reassuring effect throughout the country. He will recapitulate some of the circumstances attending the initiation of this project, by referring to the fact that at the time he assumed the office of President he had formed no ideas as to the policy of acquiring any insular possessions; that soon after his inauguration he was approached on two occasions by two different agents of the San Domingo Government with propositions from that Government for annexation; that he never gave these agents any reason to believe that their propositions would receive any encouragement, but in due time resolved to test the reliability of their representations in his own way; he therefore selected to make the investigation a man in whose judgment and integrity he had the utmost confidence; that the reports of Gen. Babcock regarding the condition, resources, and advantages of the island, and the feeling of the people for annexation, fully corroborated previous reports, and are in turn corroborated by the reports of the commissioners; that the negotiations of a treaty followed, in which he exercised a right as strictly constitutional as did the Senate when it refused to ratify the same; that upon the rejection the treaty he should have acquiesced in that action had he been able to feel that the subject had been fairly and thoroughly presented to the country and to the Senate, but that, in his opinion, the merits of the subject were complicated by insinuations and charges of irregularity and impropriety of the Executive action, which aspersed the integrity and motives of the Executive and his agents; that, under these circumstances, he deemed it necessary and proper to request at the hands of Congress an investigation of the whole subject matter, in order that both Congress and the country might be correctly and fully informed on this subject; that the commission were selected without reference to their views upon the question of annexation, but solely with a view to their fitness and ability to make the investigation; that the facts and results of the reports indicate the information and motives of public policy upon which he (the President) acted, and dissipate the charges and insinuations which affected the character of those who conducted the negotiations; that he adheres to his conviction of the desirability of annexation, but transmits the result of the investigations to Congress for its consideration and that of the country, not desiring any further action at the present time, and with no further recommendation to make, confident that the people of the country upon a fair discussion of the merits of the question will arrive at a correct conclusion, in which he will cheerfully acquiesce, having neither heretofore nor now any policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people. The report and message will probably be transmitted on Tuesday. The message, it will be seen from the foregoing statement of its temper and expression, leaves the subject of annexation entirely with Congress, which body must take the responsibility of future action, and puts the President in a position entirely in harmony with his early expressions of determination to respect the will of the people. Such prudent and magnanimous action at the present time will be applauded throughout the country.

Frederick Douglass on the Haytiens.

To the Editor of the *Tribune*—SIR:—The Rev. H. H. Garnett is wrong in attributing to me the crazy statement "that the people of Hayti are an inferior race to those of Santo Domingo." I don't know where my reverend friend heard or read that statement, but I do know that it was never uttered by me. If I am for annexing Santo Domingo, and am not for annexing Hayti, it is because the one is in favor of being annexed, while the other is not. Mr. Garnett cannot admire more than I do the truly heroic struggles of Hayti for freedom and independence; but he, no less than I, must deplore the present almost anarchical condition of that country. When the Haytien people shall cease to be joined to this country, Mr. Garnett shall not find me joining with all the negro-haters and murderers of the colored race in opposing the measure. The fact that our long-honored and trusted friend Sumner opposes the annexation of Santo Domingo does not conceal from me the fact that Santo Domingo is opposed mainly, if not wholly, because her people are not white. If they were of the pure Caucasian race all parties would jump at the acquisition of Santo Domingo.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1871.

A Manly Recognition.

Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, the Santo Domingo Expedition expedition correspondent of the *World*, writes as follows of the colored commissioner:—

Did I, or did I not, mention in my brief note of yesterday the reception met with by Mr. Frederick Douglass, who obligingly went ashore on Tuesday evening at the request of a couple of "eminent citizens," to discourse on the annexation question in Key West? Mr. Douglass understood that he was to encounter only a small company in a hotel parlor, and take with them not sweet counsel only, but a cup of tea. He got no cup of tea, and no small company; but, on the contrary, found a crowd of six or seven hundred persons assembled, arid for a speech, and in the open air. He gave them a speech, and received hisses for thanks. I suspect the hisses were bestowed as much in recognition of his color as of his convictions, and I am glad to say that he received them as manfully and contemptuously as they deserved to be received. The sibilators flush became ashamed of themselves, and the incident, as the French papers say, "*n'avait pas de suite.*" Widely as I differ from Mr. Douglass on almost all public questions, and decided as is my preference for the Caucasian over the African race, in most of my personal relations, it is impossible to see so much as I have seen of him without cordially recognizing not his abilities only, but the estimable, amiable, and manly strain of his whole nature.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Debate in the House.

New Dominion Advices.

Affairs at the Capital.

The Vance-Abbott Case.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Later from Europe.

Speech of Emperor William.

FROM EUROPE.

Speech of the Emperor William.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Emperor William, in replying to the congratulatory address voted by the Reichstag, thanks that body for its loyalty and devotion, and praises the heroism of the German soldiers, and points to the visible guidance of God in the events of the recent war. He says:—"The condition of France is owing to the revolutions of eighty years, and expresses the belief that German nationality in Alsace and Lorraine has been merely defaced and not destroyed during the compulsory union of these provinces with France." The Emperor concludes as follows:—"Being an old man, I merely lay the foundation of an empire which my successor must complete."

Ship News.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamship Batavia, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 3—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s of 1865, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 19½; Atlantic and Great Western, 42½.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—5 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, April 3—5 P. M.—Linseed oil, £32@£32 5s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Statement Corrected.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The published statement that orders had been issued from the Navy Department to fit for sea service a number of vessels is without foundation. No such orders have been given. Repairs upon vessels in the different navy yards are ordered whenever necessary, and several of the vessels mentioned as having been ordered to be put in readiness for sea are now undergoing various repairs, but there is not nor has there been any intention of fitting any of them for immediate sea service.

Naval Orders.

Commander Montgomery Sicard is ordered to the command of the receiving-ship Vandalia. Lieutenant Joshua Bishop is ordered to the Pacific fleet. Lieutenant Wm. H. Emory is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the storeship Relief.

The Vance-Abbott Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this morning to consider the case of the contest between Messrs. Vance and Abbott for a seat in the Senate from North Carolina. The main questions to be decided by that committee are first, whether Vance, under the fourteenth amendment, was ineligible for election by the North Carolina Legislature; and second, whether, if this be so, Abbott is entitled to the seat in the Senate on the ground that he received the next highest number of votes, although not a majority of all the votes cast. The committee arrived at no conclusion, and will hold another meeting on the subject next Friday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Connecticut Election.

"COURANT" OFFICE, HARTFORD, April 3—1:30 P. M.—It is impossible to give very accurate estimates of the results of the election. A light rain, which commenced shortly before noon, and the muddy travelling from the storm of Saturday night, will affect the total vote somewhat. Last night, when a clear day was probable, it was estimated that the total vote might reach 97,000 to 98,000, but it is likely now to fall below those figures.

The State is very close, and both sides are confident. In a total registered vote of over 100,000 it is impossible to state what the result will be. In Waterbury we hear that Kendrick, Dem., for Congress, is running behind the ticket. The Democrats concede the election of Strong, Republican, in this district. The majority for English in this city will be reduced from 250 to 300 votes;

Obituary.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3.—Thomas Hammond, one the oldest merchants in this city, died yesterday, aged 80 years.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The Hon. Mr. Tupper, during a debate on the subject of the annexation of British Columbia on Saturday, argued that the superiority of the Canadian route for the Pacific Railroad was indisputable, and that alternate blocks of land, which would be the property of the government, would realize enough to discharge its pecuniary obligations.

Respecting the railway, he expressed the belief that the Northern Pacific Company, which would have nearly a thousand miles of desert to run through, would never (seeing Canada was determined to push her road to that ocean) go on with their work beyond Pembina. They would extend their line from Georgetown to Pembina, and thence to Red River, but it would never, he thought, be carried further west, in view of the far superior prospect of our Dominion road.

Burning of a Church in St. Johns, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., April 3.—The Calvin Presbyterian Church, one of the finest in the city, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $15,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cotton quiet; sales 4000 bales, including 3000 Saturday, uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15½ c. Flour a shade firmer; sales 8500 barrels State at $6@7·15; Ohio at $6·70@7·35; Western at $6@7·65; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat firmer; new spring, $1·58@1·61; winter red and amber Western at $1·67@1·69. Corn firm; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83@84c. Oats firmer; sales 35,000 bushels Ohio at 67@71c. Beef and Pork quiet. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92c.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sudden Death.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Morgan Doheny, a clerk in the Board of Public Works, died yesterday morning from an overdose of laudanum.

The Broadway Widening Matter

was decided to-day by Judge Cardozo declaring the act of the Legislature of 1871 constitutional, and appointing James S. Hennessy, Jr., a member of the old commission, and William B. Astor and Alexander T. Stewart as new commissioners.

The Secretary of the Treasury and New York Bankers.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury had a talk with prominent bankers upon the new loan and other matters to-day.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamship Cleopatra, from Havana.

The Buckhout Murder Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, April 3.—The trial of Isaac V. Buckhout, for the murder of Alfred Randall, was continued this morning.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial of numerous shipowners and merchants, asking for the erection of a light-house on the Jersey coast at Berwick Bay, and Mr. Rice introduced a bill to incorporate the Red River Raft Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill to fix the time for holding the terms of the United States District Courts of Arkansas.

Mr. Pool introduced a bill to create the Western Judicial district of North Carolina.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill authorizing a lease of the Presidio reservation to the city of San Francisco for a public park.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate under what laws individuals and corporations are allowed to hold large bodies of public lands and closing them to settlement.

Mr. Stewart briefly reviewed the land policy of the Government, which he held was designed to encourage individual settlement on public lands for cultivation and improvement. To show that this design had been thwarted, he pointed out that of 73,000,000 acres of public lands, for which warrants were issued to soldiers, principally the soldiers of the Mexican war, the very highest estimate of the number of acres entered by soldiers was less than 5,000,000. The other 70,000,000 was entered by speculators, who had, for a trifling consideration, purchased the warrants of soldiers. In regard to swamp land, taking the State of California, which was a fair sample of the other States, the warrants had all passed into the hands of wealthy land owners. Proceeding to consider the general disposition of the public lands, he stated that the same facts were found to exist; that, with the exception of a mere fraction, about the entire public domain had been given away, had gone for the aggrandizement of wealthy private individuals and corporations. Out of over 491,000,000 acres of public lands given away by the Government, 96,000,000, or less than one-fifth, had gone into the hands of actual settlers. In regard to the land given to the Pacific Railroads he asserted that much of it was too remote for settlement, and that large portions were not susceptible of cultivation.

He desired to raise his warning voice against the further distribution of any large bodies of public lands, and advocated that hereafter lands should be so disposed of as to make small farms.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the bill to authorize the conveyance of the Mint building at Dahlonega, Ga., to the trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College. Passed.

The resolution of instruction of Mr. Sherman was taken up, on which Mr. Blair was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Blair quoted from the debate in Congress when the fourteenth amendment was under consideration, to show the construction placed upon it by its authors and supporters, and held that it was plainly laid down at the time that the only power of legislation which Congress had under it was to prevent any violation of its provisions, under color of State law. The measure which it was now proposed to pass was on the assumption of the power of Congress to punish violations of State law.

This dangerous power, which is now to be assumed by Congress, may and doubtless will be exercised at some future day, by some other party, upon wealthy communities at the North. The design now of this legislation was to carry out the designs of that remorseless set of scoundrels, the carpet-baggers and their aiders and abettors, and to continue General Grant perpetually in power. The Republicans did not seem to be altogether united on this subject; they had had a great deal of caucusing in the matter, and although a majority had agreed, the minority were not inclined to follow them until the mandate of the President was sent in, and then the new crusade against the South was resolved upon. If he (Mr. Blair) was only actuated by partisan virtue he might be glad to see these reconstruction usurpations continued in the vain hope of controlling the political power in the South for political purposes.

It was very easy, of course, for the men whom the South had repudiated to manufacture stories of outrages, to further their efforts to get back into power. The system of government under which the South is ruled is the disgrace of our age. This carpet-bag system is perfectly infamous, by which strangers, adventurers, men of no character, are ruling over the people whose ancestors made those States what they are.

Recess.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Roosevelt (N. Y.) alluded to the frequent laudations of the negroes for their devotion to the Union, and said He was glad that during the Rebellion they indirectly did all they could to break it up by feeding the armies of those opposed to the Government, and in the erection of defensive works and in other ways assisting those in hostility to the Union. After the war four millions of these slaves were enfranchised. The direction of affairs in the South was given to the incompetent men among them who were not only not accustomed to Government affairs, but were unable to take care of themselves.

The opportunity of voting the Republican ticket was considered to be a great boon, although the Democracy thought the conferring of the franchise was ill-timed, yet after the constitutional amendment was ratified they did not oppose it. He then alluded to the efforts of the Republicans to restore order in the South by the various reconstruction acts. It was nothing but re-re-re-reconstruction, which thus far, it appeared, had not yet been completed.

There was no Democrat in his district who did not accept the situation as determined by the war, but they demand that experiments at the National Capitol shall cease, and that each State shall be allowed, under the Constitution as it is, to work out their destiny in their own way. He opposed the bill at some length, saying it would break down all State authority, create a new class of offenses, sweep away the safeguard of law, namely, the habeas corpus, and try and punish by drum-head court-martial instead of by due process of law. What may be done in the South may be done in his own State, and all this at the discretion of the President.

Five minutes to 12 o'clock—This being a continuation of the recess from Saturday, when the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

The Speaker called the House to order at noon to-day.

After prayer by the Chaplain and the reading of the journal of Saturday, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Dawes said the debate was progressing for nearly a week, and his object in rising was to ask the gentleman having charge of the bill whether he could not indicate a time when the discussion should close so that the House could proceed to the business details of the bill.

Mr. Porter, of Virginia, said there were thirty Republican members from the Southern States and thus far only three of them had been heard in favor of the bill. Gentlemen distant from where the outrages have been committed experienced no difficulty in obtaining the floor. To enable the Southern members might speak upon the bill.

Mr. Dawes said he desired to cut off nobody from any section. He was surprised at the remark of the gentleman from Virginia, that if Southern members should not have an opportunity to speak the bill would be imperilled. His only object was to come to an understanding as to the time for terminating the general debate. He had as much interest in the bill as anybody, yet for the purpose of facilitating business, he had refrained from addressing the House.

Mr. Porter replied that it was not his purpose, under any contingency, to oppose the bill, but when great wrongs and injustice had been perpetrated in the Southern country, it was but proper that gentlemen from that section should be heard.

Mr. Shellabarger made a suggestion as to the order of business and the closing of the general debate.

After a long conversation the result was an agreement that the general debate shall continue to-day and to-morrow, with evening sessions, and that the House will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that on Wednesday morning the House will consider the bill under the ten minutes rule, and that amendments shall be decided as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, said that the people had determined by the result of the late war what their rights were, and had decided that the National Government was superior to the State governments. He might vote for the amendment, but he did not want to see taken out of the bill the means of protecting the citizens of the South in their rights, liberty, and property. The National Government never encroached on any of the States, while instances were numerous that States had encroached on the National Government.

It was because of the length of the war. I was undertaken to enforce obedience to the national law for the preservation of the Union. The controversy here was in the revival of the old State rights doctrine. Those who formerly sustained it did so to sustain slavery, and now they applied in opposition to the changes of circumstances resulting from the emancipation of slaves. The design of the opponents of this bill was to get control of the Southern States for political purposes, and hence these attacks on the President and his friends.

Mr. Kinsella (N. Y.) opposed the bill, which he said it was attempted to support by the stories of Ku-klux outrages, contorted, distorted, and manufactured for the occasion. He argued that it was unnecessary and unwarranted, and the effect of its passage would be to overthrow the liberties of the people.

The people of the South were not satisfied with their Government, because men of our race are not satisfied when they are plundered, and he invited attention to the governments which had been placed over the South without the consent and against the protest of the governed, and to the character of the men who had thus been forced in control of the Southern States. If, as alleged, the condition of the South was growing worse under the policy which had been adopted, it should be abandoned and the people of the South left to manage their own affairs and bring the States in a condition of peace and prosperity.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Cotton dull: low middling nominally 13½c. Flour dull Wheat quiet and receipts and prices entirely unchanged. Corn firmer; white Southern, 84@86c.; yellow Southern, 81c.; Mixed Western, 80c. Oats better at 62@63c. Mess pork quiet at $21·50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 11c.; hams, 17@18c. Lard quiet at 13c. Whisky held at 92c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do. 112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾; do. 1867, 111¾; 10-40s, 109; Virginia 6s, new, 73½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 22; Reading, 105½; Adams Express, 74; Michigan Central, 121¾; Michigan Southern, 102½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

CITY DRAINAGE.

Meeting of the Board of Surveys.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Surveys was held in the usual place to-day at noon, President Strickland Kneass in the chair.

The board held quite an extended session. The following includes the principal business done.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, Application to change the plans of the Broad Street, Fairmount and Navy Yard Railroad, as approved by this board at their meeting of December 1, 1869, has been made by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad Company, so that a double track may be laid as authorized by charters; therefore

Resolved, That the position of said tracks shall conform to the plan submitted, and north of Federal street shall be 34 feet between tracks and 34 feet from house line, and south of Federal street shall be 38 feet between tracks and 32 feet from house line.

Permission was granted for the construction of the following public three-feet sewers:—

On Green from Broad to Fifteenth; on Seventeenth from Mount Vernon to Wallace; on Thirteenth from Coates to Olive, then along Olive to Broad street; on Seventh street from Coates to Brown; on Venango street from Richmond street to the river Delaware; on Forty-second street from Kingsessing avenue to Baltimore avenue; on Philip street from Norris street to Diamond; on Frankford street, Twenty-third ward.

A three-feet sewer was also directed to be constructed on Kershaw street, between Race and Cherry streets. This is to abate a nuisance complained of by the Board of Health.

The board also recommends to Councils to establish lines and grades in the Twenty-third ward.

The following sewers, to be constructed at private expense, were authorized:—

On Broad, between South Penn Square and Chesnut street; on Seventh, between Arch and Cherry; on alley running from Water street to Delaware avenue, between Market and Chesnut; on Sheaff street, between Eleventh and Madison; on Columbia avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; on Hope street, between Norris and Diamond.

Adjourned.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.—Between Monday last and Wednesday, the Church of the Messiah, at Washington avenue and Thirteenth streets, was entered by robbers through the cellar window. They took two silver communion plates, two damask table-cloths, and about a quart of wine.

THE RELIEF FUND.—This morning Messrs. John E. McDonough and John Thornley, members of the Sub-committee on Amusements of the General Committee on French and German Relief Fund, handed to the Mayor $650 as the amount of their collections.

GORED.—About half-past 12 o'clock to-day, John Markley, aged thirteen years, was gored by a wild bull on Ridge avenue, below Spring Garden street. His head was badly lacerated. He was taken to his home at No. 1337 Atmore street.

WILD GEESE.—An enormous flock of wild geese, flying in a northern direction, passed over the city at 1 o'clock this morning. Here is a chance for predictions by the weather-wise people.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1300 City 6s, New	101¼	400 sh O C & A R.bs	48¾
200 sh Reading R.	52·69	100 do. .bs&in.	48¾
800 do.	s10. 52¾	100 do.	48¾
500 do.	.b60. 52·69	20 sh Leh Val R.sp.	60
200 do.	52¾	200 sh Penna R.	62¾
100 do.	52¾	24 do.	62¾
100 do.	s30. 52¾	5 do.	62¾
33 sh Com'l Bk.